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**STATE  
DOMESTIC  
PRODUCT**

**OF**

**Himachal Pradesh**

**1973-74**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
HIMACHAL PRADESH, SIMLA.**



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**SUPPLEMENT TO THE BROCHURE ESTIMATES OF  
STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH  
1967-68 TO 1973-74**

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The State Domestic Product for the year 1973-74 (revised) and 1974-75 (quick) underwent revision at a time when these could not be incorporated in the brochure 'Estimates of State Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh—1967-68 to 1973-74'. The State Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin at current and constant prices are given in the facing page.

According to the quick estimates, the State Domestic Product at 1960-61 prices for the year 1974-75 witnessed an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. During the Fourth Plan period, however, the total income of the Pradesh in real terms (at 1960-61 prices) increased from Rs. 10,881 lakhs during 1968-69 to Rs. 12,787 lakhs during 1973-74 giving a rise of 17.5 per cent during the five year period or 3.5 per cent per annum. At current prices, the total income increased from Rs. 18,937 lakhs during 1968-69 to Rs. 32,865 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 38,599 lakhs in 1974-75.

The per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 576 in 1968-69 to Rs. 1,037 in 1974-75. However, at constant prices, it rose up from Rs. 331 in 1968-69 to Rs. 355 in 1974-75.

# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	At current prices		At 1960-61 prices	
	1973-74 (P)	1974-75 (Q)	1973-74 (P)	1974-75 (Q)
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandary ..	16,893.16	22,068.11	5,957.75	6,225.29
2. Forestry ..	1,891.26	1,891.26	907.18	907.18
3. Fishing ..	10.53	18.00	7.52	7.72
Sub-total ..	18,794.95	23,977.37	6,872.45	7,140.19
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	93.65	95.45	63.19	60.37
5. Manufacturing (registered)	638.82	638.82	310.71	310.71
6. Manufacturing (unregistered)	1,381.23	1,410.16	582.48	594.68
7. Construction ..	3,249.06	2,856.91	1,370.16	1,204.79
8. Electricity, Gas, water supply and sanitary services ..	272.74	384.04	95.28	130.21
Sub-total ..	5,635.50	5,385.38	2,421.82	2,300.76
9. Transport and Communications ..	724.06	733.65	322.81	326.12
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants ..	2,263.37	2,349.44	780.74	810.43
Sub-total ..	2,987.43	3,083.09	1,103.55	1,136.55
11. Banking and Insurance ..	260.25	301.01	155.42	170.17
12. Real Estate and ownership of Dwellings ..	950.00	969.90	408.07	416.61
13. Public Administration ..	1,687.26	2,159.56	597.04	764.17
14. Other Services ..	2,549.85	2,722.25	1,228.51	1,294.63
Sub-total ..	5,447.36	6,152.72	2,389.04	2,645.58
Total Income (net domestic product at factor cost) ..	32,865.24	38,598.56	12,786.86	13,223.08
Estimated population (in lakhs) ..	36.45	37.21	36.45	37.21
Per Capita Income (Rs.) ..	901.7	1,037.3	350.8	355.4

P-Provisional

Q-Quick.

**P&SHPS—437-DES/76-23-3-76—1,000.**



**ESTIMATES**

**OF**

**STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

**OF**

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**1967-68 TO 1973-74**





## PREFACE

Advent of Planning has brought the need for reliable key indicators of the level of development in socio-economic sectors. For assessing the growth in the structure and composition of regional economy from time to time and to visualize the functioning of the economic system as a whole, state income estimates are one of such indicators.

National income estimates of India are regularly prepared and published by the Central Statistical Organisation. National Income represents the average condition of the country composed of a great number of widely divergent parts. To study the economy of a State, state income estimates are indispensable.

The present publication which is the fifth in the series contains revised estimates of state income of Himachal Pradesh at current and constant prices for the year 1967-68 to 1973-74 and provides comprehensive information regarding contribution of various sectors to State economy. The earlier estimates were, however, based on conventional series. The demand for details of the methodology adopted for working out these estimates necessitated the compilation of this publication which besides containing the details of methodology adopted, also gives full information regarding the source of material used for preparing these estimates.

The department acknowledges with thanks the valuable help and co-operation received from a large number of Central and State Government Departments and other non-official agencies. It is hoped that the agencies and Research Organisations interested in the study of the economy of the State will find the material presented in this report quite useful. Suggestions in this behalf will be very welcome. The title cover and charts have been prepared by Shri S. C. Uberoy, Draftsman.

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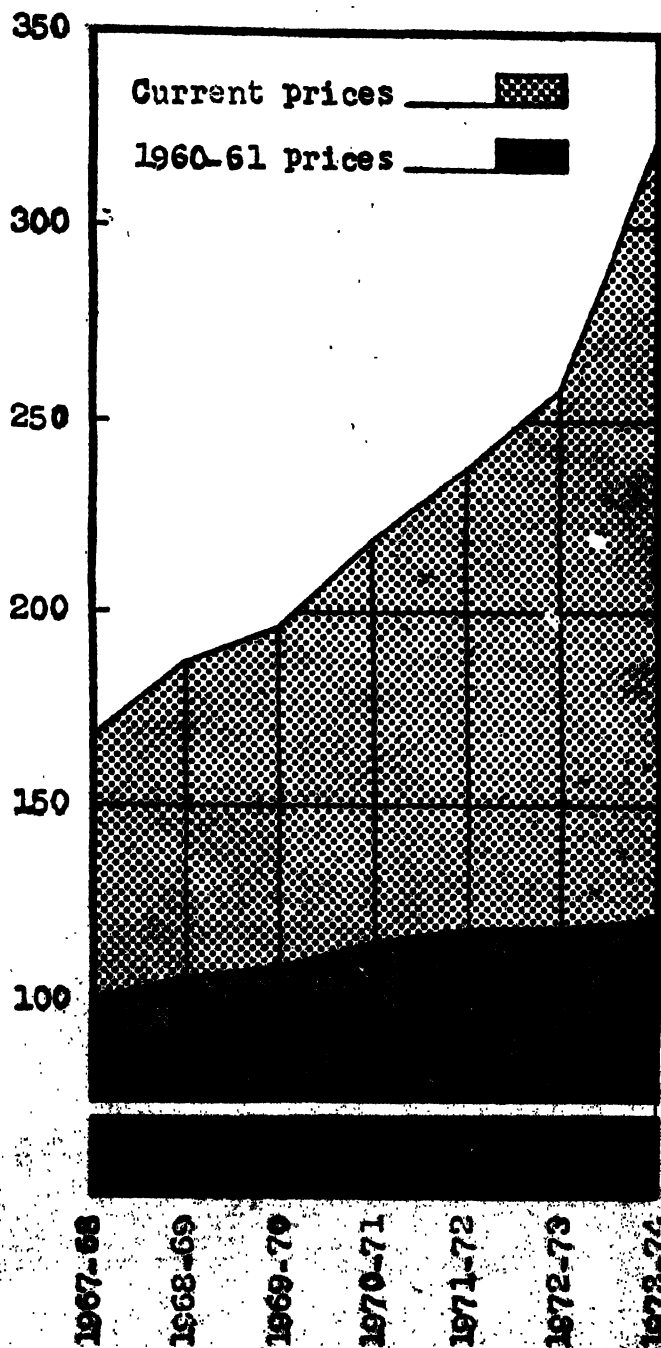
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# STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Rs. crores





## **INTRODUCTION**

The estimates of national income provide the most important and useful indicator for the assessment of growth of the economy and current level of living of its people. The computation of these estimates has become a regular function of all progressive governments engaged in the task of improving the well being of their people. For measuring, in a succinct manner, the current levels of living of the people and assessing the rate of change in them over time and to afford a comparison of levels of living of different nations, availability of and recourse to national income statistics is indispensable. In conjunction with social accounts, national income estimates are used as an important instrument in analysing the operations of the economy. This application of these estimates helps in the formulation and appraisal of fiscal, financial and administrative policies of the government. These estimates are also increasingly being referred to by several operating sectors whose activities are dependent in a number of ways on the operations of the national economy, an aggregate picture of which is presented by the current national income statistics.

### **2. The concept of State Income**

Assuming the state to be a separate political and economic unit like the nation, the concept of 'State Income' and 'National Income' would become theoretically identical. Thus, state income can be defined as the sum total of all income received by the residents of a state in a given period of time, provided these are calculated without any omission or duplication. By this definition, the state income would be equal to the sum of 'net domestic income' and 'net income earned from other states and countries'. The latter component is worked out by taking the total of (i) interest on investments abroad and in other states, (ii) rent on properties owned outside the state and (iii) money received from the residents employed outside the state, and deducting from it the total of (i) income sent outside the state, (ii) interest on borrowed capital and (iii) remittances by residents of other States employed in the state. Due to paucity of necessary statistical data, it is not, however, possible to estimate the net income earned from other States and countries. Therefore, there is no possible alternative other than to restrict the scope of the term 'State Income' to the 'home produced' income of the state.

3. The last issue in the series of State Income publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh (DES) presented provisional estimates of state and per capita income for the period 1966-67 to 1969-70. With the availability of better data, the estimates for the year 1967-68 to 1969-70 underwent revision. In

the present issue the revised estimates for these years and provisional estimates upto the year 1972-73 have been covered. Side by side quick estimates for the year 1973-74 at constant prices have also been included. Corresponding estimates at current prices were not possible to be built up for this year as the exhaustive data on prices, etc. required for the purpose could not be made available. Nevertheless, on the basis of broad available indications an attempt has been made to have an idea of the total and per capita income for the year 1973-74 at current prices. These estimates have been discussed in the paragraphs of this chapter only and have not been possible to be included in the detailed tables of the publication in the absence of relevant details. With a view to evolving a standard methodology, the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India (CSO), set up a Working Group of State Income (WGSi). This Group has finalised the standard methodology for estimating the product generated in most of the industries/sectors of the economy. Broadly these methodologies have been followed in computing the present series of estimates. The brochure seeks to present a detailed description of the methods adopted and sources of information used for building up the revised series.

4. The particular method to be followed for estimation of state income depends upon the object of such estimates and the statistical data available for the purpose. Basically state income can be computed by any of the three approaches *viz.* output, income and expenditure. In the output approach state income is the value of goods and services produced less the cost of various items of input and depreciation. In the income approach, state income is the aggregate of all remunerations either distributed to the factors of production as income or retained as profit or surplus. Consumption expenditure plus net savings including corporate savings give state income by expenditure approach. If complete statistical data is available, all the three approaches would yield identical state income aggregates. In the estimates presented in the publication no single method of estimation could be adopted for all the sectors. Both production and income approach have been primarily adopted. Expenditure approach has been followed partially in construction sector.

5. In the revised series of state income estimation the entire economy of the state has been divided into the following 14 sectors:—

- (i) Agriculture including animal husbandry;
- (ii) Forestry and logging;
- (iii) Fishing;
- (iv) Mining and quarrying;
- (v) Manufacturing (Registered);
- (vi) Manufacturing (Un-registered);
- (vii) Construction;
- (viii) Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services;

- (ix) Transport and communications;
- (x) Trade, storage, hotels and restaurants;
- (xi) Banking and insurance;
- (xii) Real estate and ownership of dwellings;
- (xiii) Public administration; and
- (xiv) Other services

State Income estimates for each of the above 14 sectors have been prepared at current and constant (1960-61) prices. These estimates for different sectors have been presented in Tables 12 to 39. Tables 40 and 41 give per capita income of different states/union territories as also for all-India. Comparison of movement of net national product is given in Table 42.

## 6. Trends in State and per capita income

6.1 The quick estimates of state income of Himachal Pradesh at 1960-61 prices for the year 1973-74 show an increase of 3.7 per cent over the previous year against an increase of only 0.1 per cent during 1972-73 over 1971-72. During the Fourth Plan period, however, the total income of the Pradesh in real terms (at 1960-61 prices) increased from 10,881 lakhs during 1968-69 to 12,298 lakhs during 1973-74 giving a rise of 13.0 per cent during the five year period or 2.6 per cent per annum. The per capita income during 1973-74 at 1960-61 prices was Rs. 337.4. At current prices, the total income increased from Rs. 18,937 lakhs during 1968-69 to Rs. 32,458 lakhs during 1973-74 and the per capita income during this period increased from Rs. 576.3 in 1968-69 to Rs. 890.5 during 1973-74. The estimates of state and per capita income for the years 1967-68 to 1973-74 both at current and 1960-61 prices as well as percentage increase in these estimates over the previous years at 1960-61 prices are given in the following table:—

Year	State Income		Per capita income		Percentage increase over the previous year at 1960-61 prices	
	At	At	At	At		
	current prices (Rs. lakhs)	constant (1960-61 prices) (Rs. lakhs)	current prices (Rs.)	constant (1960-61 prices) (Rs.)	Total	Per capita
1967-68	17,134	10,104	532.4	314.0	—	—
1968-69	18,937	10,881	576.3	331.1	7.7	5.4
1969-70	19,659	11,088	586.0	330.8	2.0	(—)0.1
1970-71	21,869	11,559	638.5	337.5	4.2	2.0
1971-72	23,714	11,841	678.1	338.6	2.4	0.3
1972-73	25,952	11,857	726.9	332.1	0.1	(—)1.9
1973-74	32,458	12,298	890.5	337.4	3.7	1.6

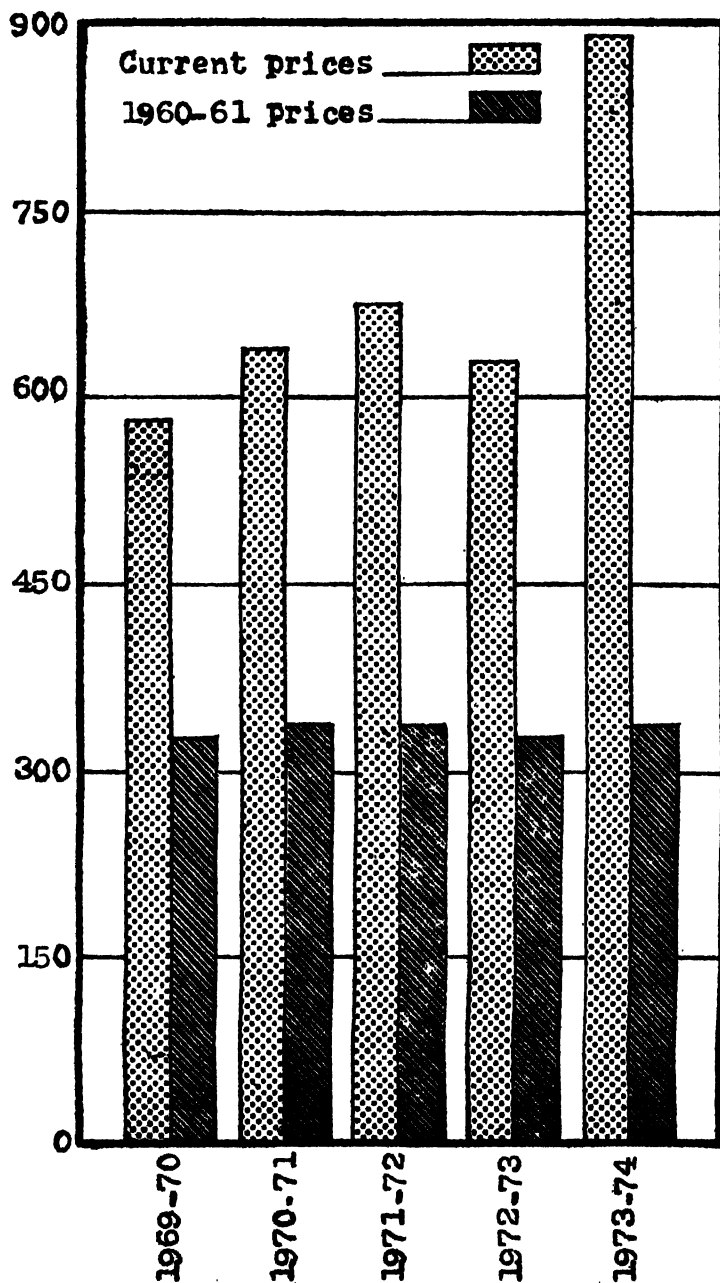
**6.2** The table shows that although the state income at 1960-61 prices showed a constant rise, the marginal rise during 1969-70 and 1972-73 was offset by the increase in population, consequent upon which the per capita income showed a decline of 0.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent during these years.

**6.3** While analysing the contribution of different sectors to the State economy at constant prices it will be revealed from Table 5 that according to quick estimates for the year 1973-74, agriculture (including animal husbandry) sector alone accounted for about 45 per cent of the total State Income. The contribution from 'construction' and 'other services' sectors was also quite significant i.e. 12 and 10 per cent respectively.

**6.4** The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors during 1973-74 at constant prices was 51, 20 and 29 per cent, respectively.

## PER CAPITA INCOME

Rupees







## WORKING FORCE

1. Working force comprises all workers engaged in economic activity and this data is made available by the decennial censuses<sup>1</sup>.

2. State income estimation implies the evaluation of output as well as of services and the need to study the size and composition of working force arises primarily from the fact that without the knowledge of the size of the working force engaged in different sectors of the economy, it is not possible to estimate the value of services in those sectors wherein quantitative measurement of output is either not possible or difficult due to paucity of requisite data. Even in the case of a commodity producing sector like 'small enterprises' where complete production data are not available, contribution to state income is estimated by multiplying the working force to the estimated value added per worker. The estimates of working force are thus the pre-requisites of the estimation of State Income.

3. The working force data as revealed by the 1951 and 1961 censuses are not comparable. The 1951 census gives the 'means of livelihood' and 'economic status' of each person. The total population has been divided into the eight livelihood classes and each livelihood class has further been categorised into three sub-classes of (i) self supporting persons, (ii) earning dependents and (iii) non-earning dependents. The self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes are further classified according to their secondary economic status *viz.* employer, employee and independent worker. In 1961 census, the population has been classified into workers and non-workers. The workers have been classified into nine industrial categories. A detailed classification of workers into major and minor groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification is also available. But in the 1961 census there was no division of population into 3 categories like that of 1951 census.

4. Thus the comparison of the census economic data of 1951 and 1961 presented numerous conceptual problems and problems of statistical estimation, stemming from differences in concepts and definitions used in respect of the questions on economic activity, differences in the industrial classifications and the differences in the extent and form of the tabulation of results of the two censuses. Though the Registrar General of India set up a 'Study Group on Comparability of Indian Census Economic Classification 1901-61' to examine such differences and to recommend methods and means to secure comparability especially between the economic data

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1 Census of India, 1951,—Part-II-B Economic Tables (General Population) and Census of India, 1961—Part-II-B (i) General Economic Tables.

of the 1951 and 1961 censuses, no conclusive methods could be evolved by this Group. Subsequently, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) formed another working group for the same purpose and their recommendations were circulated by CSO.

5. On the basis of these recommendations, the estimates of working force were built up. The census data of 1961 pertained to old Himachal Pradesh. During November, 1966, the Pradesh was enlarged with the merger of certain areas transferred from Punjab. Whereas the working force of the districts completely transferred to Himachal Pradesh *viz.* Simla, Kangra (including Kulu) and Lahaul and Spiti was available, difficulty arose in the case of those districts which were only partly transferred. In such cases the alternative was to allocate workers in the ratio of the population transferred to the Pradesh.

6. The working force for the year 1961 in different industrial groups for reorganised Himachal Pradesh thus arrived at was adjusted to mid-financial year 1960-61 using the rate of growth observed during the period 1951 and 1961 in old Himachal Pradesh presuming that the rate of growth for reorganised Himachal Pradesh was the same. The same rate of growth was applied for projecting the working force for subsequent years. The use of this ratio was avoided in the cases where better indicators for projections were available. Such cases have been discussed in the concerned chapters.

# STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Rs. crores

330

## SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

275

Current  
prices

1972-73

220

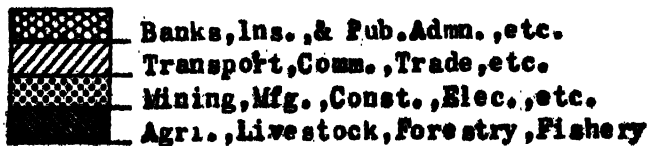
165

110

1960-61  
Prices

55

0





## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. Agriculture occupies an important place in the economic life of the people of Himachal Pradesh. A large proportion of the population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. This leading sector of the economy accounts for the largest single share in the state domestic product. This sector comprises agriculture proper and livestock production.

### 2. Scope and coverage

The activities included under this sector group are (i) growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds and vegetables, (ii) tea, coffee and rubber plantations (iii) growing of trees on farm yards and village common lands (iv) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or contract basis such as harvesting, bailing and thrashing, husking and shelling, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest destroying and spraying, pruning, picking, packing and operating irrigation systems including those operated by Government, (v) rental income from farm buildings and farm machinery and interest on agricultural debt and ancillary activities of the cultivators including the distributive services for carrying their farm products to markets for direct sale to wholesalers, (vi) breeding and rearing of animals and poultry including veterinary services (vii) production of milk and milk products (viii) slaughtering, preparation and dressing of meat (ix) production of raw hides and skins, eggs, raw wool, honey and silk worm cocoons and (x) hunting and trapping.

### 3. Methodology

The state domestic product (SDP) from this sector is estimated by following the value added or inventory method which consists in estimating the gross value of agricultural output (i.e. value of products, by products and the income from ancillary services) and deducting from it, the value of various inputs, costs of services and depreciation of assets used in the process of production. Methodology followed and data used are discussed in the following paragraphs.

## AGRICULTURE (PROPER)

### 4. Area and outturn

4.1 Exhaustive statistics on area and outturn of different agricultural commodities in respect of each district of the state are made available by the Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh (DLR) and these are published in the brochure entitled 'Annual Season and Crop Report'. The area statistics are available in considerable details, but the information

regarding outturn of crops is available only in respect of the crops listed below:—

(a) Cereals	.. Wheat, barley, rice, maize, jowar bajra, ragi, small millets.
(b) Pulses	.. Gram, moong, mash, masur horsegram, tur.
(c) Oil Seeds	.. Groundnut,, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed.
(d) Fibres	.. Cotton, sannhemp.
(e) Vegetables	.. Potato
(f) Narcotics	.. Tobacco, tea
(g) Condiments	.. Chillies, ginger, turmeric
(h) Sugarcane	.. Sugarcane.

The estimates of outturn of major crops *viz.* rice, wheat, maize and barley are based on crop cutting experiments while for the rest of the crops, the outturn is based on traditional method of estimation. The above mentioned 28 crops account for about 97.5 per cent of the total cropped area. In all 50 agricultural commodities including various bye-products have been considered for evaluation and these can be divided into four broad categories according to the availability of data *viz.* (i) principal crops,<sup>1</sup> (ii) minor crops<sup>2</sup> (non-forecast), (iii) miscellaneous and unspecified crops<sup>3</sup> groups which have not been included in any of the two categories mentioned above and (iv) other products and bye-products<sup>4</sup>.

**4.2** In the case of crops under category (i) the estimates of production made available by the DLR have been used. In the case of minor crops, miscellaneous and unspecified crops, for which only area figures are available, the value has been estimated by applying the appropriate average value of yield per hectare to total estimated area under each of these crops. Details of the methodology are given in the section relating to evaluation.

**4.3** The estimates of production of stalk and straws of cereals and pulses have been prepared on the basis of data on yield rates given in National Sample Survey (NSS) Report No. 32 'Some Aspects of Cost of Cultivation'

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1. These are rice, maize, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, ragi, small millets, gram, moong mash, masur, horse gram, tur, other pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed, cotton, sannhemp, potato, tobacco tea, chillies, ginger, turmeric and sugarcane.
  2. Banana, citrus Fruits, sweet potato, onions.
  3. Other cereals, other oil seeds, other fibres, other condiments and spices, other drugs and narcotics, other fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous food crops, miscellaneous non-food crops and fodder.
  4. The important bye-products considered are, bagasse, cotton sticks, arhar sticks, sesamum sticks, rice bran, rice husk, cane trash, grass, straws and stalks and farm yard wood.

and as made available by the CSO. These zonal rates are given as under:—

*Zonal yield rates of straws for various crops (Metric ton per hectare)*

Crop	Rate	Zone
1. Paddy	0.97	North zone
2. Wheat	0.97	North-west zone
3. Jowar	0.59	West zone
4. Bajra	0.33	North-west zone
5. Barely	1.01	North-west zone
6. Maize	1.03	North-west zone
7. Ragi	0.71	South zone
8. Gram	0.26	North-west zone
9. Small millets	0.29	Simple average of South and Central zones

These estimates in respect of the Pradesh were, however, worked out by the CSO and have been used in these estimates. State-wise estimates of production of grass for the year 1960-61 prepared and supplied by the CSO have been projected to other years on the basis of the change in combined area under (i) permanent pastures and grazing land, (ii) miscellaneous tree crops and groves, (iii) culturable waste, (iv) fallow lands and (v) net area sown by adopting the weights 4: 1: 2: 2: 1 for combining the same. In the case of fodder, outturn has been estimated by multiplying the estimated area under fodder with the yield rate of 9.342 tonnes per hectare supplied by the CSO.

**4.4** The all-India estimates of farm yard wood for the year 1957-58 prepared on the basis of data given in the report 'Timber Trends and Prospects' issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India and apportioned to different States by the CSO have been carried forward on the basis of movement of combined total area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves and area under fruits other than bananas and grapes.

**4.5** The data regarding average yield of rice bran and husk per tonne of rice are available in the 'Report on the Marketing of Rice in India-1955'. These yield rates have been supplied by the CSO.

**4.6** Estimates of cane trash and bagasse have been prepared by taking 10 per cent and 22.5 per cent of total sugarcane and of actual gur production, respectively. These rates have, however, been supplied by the CSO.

**4.7** The estimates of production of arhar sticks, cotton sticks, sesamum sticks have been prepared by applying all-India yield rates supplied by the CSO. These estimates are as under:—

Item	Yield rate of sticks
1. Arhar sticks	.. 6.67 tonnes of sticks per tonne of grain
2. Sesamum sticks	.. 0.4612 tonnes per hectare
3. Cotton sticks	.. 0.9223 tonnes per hectare.

## 5. Prices

**5.1** The appropriate price for evaluating the output is the price received by the producers. Representativeness of the price data and its relevancy to the producer are the twin points to be constantly kept in view. At present three types of prices of agricultural commodities are collected in the State. These are:—

- (i) wholesale and retail prices.. Collected by DES through revenue agencies and Civil Supplies Department.
- (ii) Farm harvest prices .. Collected by the DLR
- (iii) Wholesale prices of essential commodities .. Collected by the Market intelligence Cell of Agriculture Department.

**5.2** CSO has recommended the use of wholesale prices prevailing in the primary markets during the peak marketing period. The adoption of above procedure is, however, beset with certain conceptual and operational difficulties in a place like Himachal Pradesh. Most of the areas are just self-sufficient, if not deficient, in matters of foodgrains production. There is very little which a producer is in a position to dispose off. Even in the case of surplus, the absence of regulated markets makes it difficult to estimate the quantum of such surplus. Which prices should be used to find out the true economic value of farm produce in such a situation is, however, a matter for close examination.

**5.3** From the present price intelligence system in the state, wholesale prices prevailing in the peak marketing periods and farm harvest prices available were examined in detail. The list of commodities for which prices are reported by the revenue agency is comprehensive whereas farm harvest prices are available for a few principal commodities. From the point of view of coverage over time and commodities, both harvest and wholesale prices have been used wherever it was deemed proper. The



peak marketing periods for different agricultural commodities determined on the basis of produce arrival in the markets are shown in appendix-I. Prices prevailing during peak marketing period have been taken.

## 6. Evaluation

**6.1** Evaluation of the output of agricultural commodities has been done at average wholesale price/farm harvest price prevailing in the primary markets during the peak market arrival period. For averaging the wholesale prices the following procedure has been adopted:—

- (a) arithmetic average of the prices prevailing in the various centres in a district has been calculated to get the district price at each time point;
- (b) average price for a district has been worked out by taking a simple average of the prices obtained at (a) above, over the peak marketing periods of different crops.

**6.2** The district price so arrived at has been used for evaluation of all such commodities for which district-wise prices and outturn are available. For the remaining crops and bye-products in whose case data either on prices or production were not available, the gross value of outturn was estimated in different ways as described below:—

- (a) *Fruits*.—The evaluation of the value of fruits has been done on the basis of production and price data supplied by the Horticulture Department after adjusting the price suitably for trade and transport margin in consultation with Horticulture Department and few growers.
- (b) *Onion and other vegetables*.—The value per hectare of these crops is based on case-study conducted by DES in 1959-60. These values have been made use of after inflating with the help of index numbers of wholesale prices of the sub-group 'fruits and other vegetables' in subsequent years.
- (c) *Minor crops, miscellaneous and unspecified crops*.—The method of evaluation followed for such crops or group of crops is given in appendix-II.
- (d) *Tea*.—Price of tea has been obtained from CSO and is the price prevailing in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- (e) *Fodder*.—The price of fodder has been obtained by adjusting the price available in NSS report No. 65 for the survey year 1955-56 on the basis of specially prepared all-India index of straw prices.
- (f) *Grass*.—The average price of 65 paise per maund for grass for the year 1955-56 available from NSS report No. 65 has been adjusted to later years on the basis of price movement of straws.
- (g) *Farm yard wood*.—Timber and fuelwood removed from

farmyards have been evaluated at prices estimated separately for evaluation of forest produce.

- (h) *Straws*.—The value figures estimated by the CSO have been adopted.
- (i) *Bagasse*.—In the case of bagasse, the all-India price for the year 1958-59 has been projected to later years on the basis of 50 per cent change in the movement of the price of fuelwood. This has, however, been supplied by the CSO.
- (j) *Rice bran, cane trash*.—For these two products, the price data supplied by the CSO has been used.
- (k) *Other bye-products*.—Arhar sticks, sesamum sticks and rice husk have been evaluated at the price of 50 paise per maund for the year 1960-61 and cotton sticks at the price of 75 paise per maund for 1960-61. These have been projected to later years on the basis of the price changes in fuelwood.

## **7. Adjustment for procurement of foodgrains and rice milling charges**

From the total value of output thus estimated for the years 1967-68 to 1973-74, deductions have not been made for (a) foodgrains procured by the Government at prices different than the free market prices and (b) value added by rice milling industry. During the period under review, no procurement of foodgrains was done by the Government.

## **8. Net product from operation of government irrigation systems**

The gross product from irrigation is taken to be the sum total of (i) compensation of employees, (i) interest payments and operating surplus and (iii) allowance for depreciation. These have been culled out from the Budget documents.

## **LIVESTOCK**

9. For purposes of estimation of gross value of output from this sub-industry group, all the livestock products are classified into eight broad categories, viz., (i) milk and milk products, (ii) meat and meat products, (iii) hides and skins, (iv) eggs and poultry meat, (v) wool and hair, (vi) dung, (vii) increment in stock, and (viii) other products. At present no direct information on output of various livestock products is available on annual basis. As such the only course open for estimating their current production is to apply the yield rates of different livestock products to the relevant category of livestock/poultry. It is, therefore, necessary to estimate first the livestock population for different years to serve as controlling totals. The methodology adopted for the projections of livestock population and estimation of outturn of various livestock products has been described in the subsequent paragraphs,

## 10. Projection of livestock population

**10.1** The quinquennial livestock censuses make available the data about number of animals under various categories and sub-categories. The livestock census report issued by the DLR related to the areas prior to the reorganisation of erstwhile Punjab State. Accordingly, the livestock estimates for integrated Himachal Pradesh were worked out. As suggested by the CSO in their paper on standard methodology for estimation of income from agriculture, estimates of livestock population have been prepared by using the geometric growth rate observed between 1956, 1961 and 1966 livestock censuses. The different categories of cattle and buffaloes have been divided into following two groups according to the increase/decrease in livestock population in 1966 over 1961:—

- (I) categories of cattle and buffalo where the 1966 livestock census figure is higher than the 1961 livestock census figure;
- (II) categories of cattle and buffalo where the 1966 livestock census is lower than the 1961 livestock census figure mainly due to:—
  - (a) drought/flood conditions prevailing in one year that is 1965-66 only,
  - (b) successive drought/flood conditions during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65,
  - (c) changes in breeding practices.

In the case of categories of cattle and buffalo falling under group (I) and sub-groups (II) (b) and (c) geometric growth rate observed between 1961 and 1966 has been used to prepare inter censal/post censal estimates of population. For categories under sub-group (II) (a) geometric growth rate observed between 1956 and 1961 has been used to prepare estimates of population during different years. In the case of 'not calved even once' category of female cattle growth rate observed between 1956-66 has been used.

**10.2** For the remaining categories of livestock and the poultry birds the geometric growth rate observed between 1961 and 1966 has been used to prepare intercensal/post censal estimates of population.

**10.3** The livestock population relating to reorganised Himachal Pradesh for 1956, 1961 and 1966 is given in appendix-III.

## 11. Estimates of livestock products

### 11.1 Milk and milk products:

**11.1.1** No direct data on milk production in Himachal Pradesh are available. The information on yield rate of milk and percentage of animals in milk for cows and buffaloes has been made available by the CSO. The information regarding yield rates of milk and percentage of animals in milk are based on the survey conducted by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (IARS) for the Hilly regions of Punjab. The average milk yield rate is the simple average of the yield rates revealed by the 1961-62 and 1966-67 IARS surveys. Estimates of average milk yield per day per animal in milk and percentage of animals in milk to total milch animals are given in the following table :—

Items	Average of 1961-62 and 1966-67
1. Cow:	
(i) Average daily milk yield per cow in milk (kg.) ..	1.02
(ii) Percentage of cows in milk to total cows ..	45
2. Buffalo :	
(i) Average daily milk yield per she buffalo in milk (kg.) ..	2.50
(ii) Percentage of animals in milk to milch animals ..	55

**11.1.2** The estimates of cow and buffalo milk have been arrived at by using the following formula directly :—

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \text{Annual} & & \text{No. of milch} & & \text{Average annual} & & \text{Average} & & 365 \\
 \text{production} & = & \text{animals} & \times & \text{percentage} & \times & \text{daily yield} & \times & \text{---} \\
 \text{of milk} & & \text{(in milk and dry)} & & \text{of animals} & & \text{of milk} & & 100 \\
 & & & & \text{in milk} & & \text{per animal} & & \\
 & & & & & & \text{in milk} & & 
 \end{array}$$

**11.1.3** In the absence of any other information regarding production of goat milk, the various constituent factors on goat milk made available by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) have been adopted. These factors are :

- (i) average daily milk yield = 0.25 kg.
- (ii) average lactation period = 100 days
- (iii) average calving interval = 213 days
- (iv) Percentage of milch goats to total female goats over one year = 25.0%

The formula for the estimation of goat-milk production and various factors used is given below :—

$$\text{Annual production of goat milk} = \frac{\text{Average daily yield of milk} \times \text{Number of milch goats} \times \text{Average lactation}}{\text{average calving interval}} \times 365$$

**11.1.4.** The total milk production is allocated to its uses, such as, milk consumed in fluid form, milk converted into ghee, butter, *lassi*, etc. on the basis of utilisation rates estimated by DMI and finalised by CSO. The activity of conversion of milk into *khoa*, ice cream, chenna, etc. requires special skill and is of the nature of small scale manufacturing. This has not been considered as ancillary activity of the primary producer and has been taken into account in the small scale industries sector. On the basis of the information received from CSO, the distribution of milk of different animals (cow, buffalo and goat) into various uses is as follows :—

		Percentage
(i) Fluid milk	..	35.2
(ii) Ghee	..	63.8
(iii) Butter	..	1.0

To estimate the actual output of ghee and butter (quantity produced from a given quantity of milk), the conversion ratios adopted for estimation are.—

		Percentage
Ghee	..	5.5
Butter	..	6.2

The production of *lassi* has been worked out by first deflating the quantity of milk apportioned for conversion into ghee and butter by 14 per cent (allowance for evaporation of milk while the same is converted into *dahi*) and then subtracting from it butter equivalent of butter and ghee, the residue reckoned as quantum of *lassi*. Butter equivalent was arrived at by applying the appropriate conversion ratio of milk into butter to the total milk apportioned over ghee and butter.

## 11.2 Meat and meat products:

**11.2.1** The data regarding number of animals slaughtered inside and outside the slaughter houses are not available. However, the Marketing Report on 'Animal fats and certain important bye-products in India, 1961' gives the proportion of animals slaughtered inside and outside the slaughter houses during 1958-59. This information has been utilized for the year 1966-67. For subsequent years, fresh data as supplied by the DMI have been used. The estimates of DMI on average yield rates of meat by type of animals have been utilised. Similarly, the average yield rates of glands, fats, edible offals and other bye-products culled out from the Marketing Reports and supplied by the CSO were used. The percentage of animals slaughtered and the average yield rates of meat, glands, fats etc. are given below :—

Items	Sheep	Goat	Pig
1. Percentage slaughtered	5.92	13.12	60.61
2. Meat per slaughtered animal (in kg.)	9.8	9.8	36.2
3. Glands (in kg.)	1.8	1.4	4.5
4. Fats (in kg.)	0.9	0.4	3.6
5. Heads and legs (in kg.)	1.8	1.4	4.5
6. Other products:			
(a) Guts (in maunds)	0.03965	0.03965	0.045574
(b) Oesophagus „	0.0007975	0.0007975	0.000093
(c) Useless meat „	0.204861	0.204861	—
(d) Blood „	0.00875	0.00875	0.01743
(e) Horns „	—	0.000869	—
(f) Hoofs „	0.001663	0.001663	0.001386

**11.2.2** In addition, some quantity of fats and other bye-products are also obtained from fallen animals. The percentage of fallen animals is as below: —

Cattle	12.50%
Buffalo	12.50%
Sheep	15.00%
Goat	15.00%

The yield rates of bye-products in the case of cattle and buffalo have been culled out from the Market Reports on 'Animals fats and certain

important bye-products in India, 1961' and are given as under :—

Items	Cattle	Buffalo
Tail stumps (in maunds)	0.0025976	0.0025976
Horns                    "	0.008871	0.013307
Hoofs                   "	0.006654	0.011089
Bones                   "	0.007636	0.009163
Fats                   (in kg.)	0.2722	0.4991

### 11.3 Hides and skins:

Hides and skins are mostly obtained either from the animals slaughtered for production of meat or animals fallen due to natural deaths. Procedure for obtaining number of animals slaughtered as also those fallen due to natural deaths has been explained in the preceding paragraphs. The number of animals slaughtered for production of meat and number of animals fallen due to natural deaths have been added for estimating number of hides and skins produced.

### 11.4 Eggs and poultry meat:

The total production of eggs has been estimated by applying the average yield of eggs per hen to the total number of hens. The number of ducks is very small and, therefore, has not been considered. The yield rate of 75 eggs per hen per year has been made available by the IARS on the basis of the survey conducted in the state during 1968-69. As suggested by CSO all-India utilisation rates based on IARS surveys have been adopted for the Pradesh. These rates are :—

	Percent	
Damaged	..	2
Hatched	..	17
Consumed as such	..	81

Of the total eggs retained for hatching, the number of chickens produced have been estimated at 66.6 per cent and chickens surviving have been taken to be 50 percent of the total chickens produced. Poultry killed for meat has been estimated in the following manner :—

Adult birds killed = 50 per cent of the total adult birds  
 Chickens killed =  $\frac{\text{Estimated number of chickens during the year} + \text{chickens survived during the year} + 50 \text{ per cent of adult fowls—estimated number of fowls of next year}}{2}$

### 11.5 *Wool and hair:*

The average annual yield rate of clipped wool per sheep has been made available by the IARS on the basis of their survey conducted in the State during 1962-63. Wool is also pulled out of the sheep that are slaughtered. Average yield rates of plucked wool and goat hair are based on Market Reports of DMI. These yield rates are:

	<i>Average annual yield rate (in kg.)</i>
1. Sheep :	
(a) Clipped wool	0.68356
(b) Pulled wool	0.00287
2. Goat hair	0.47375

### 11.6 *Dung:*

For estimating dung production, yield rate of 1.9345 tonne per bovine (including young stock below one year) made available by the IARS on the basis of Sample Survey conducted by it, has been used. It is further assumed that 2 per cent of the total dung output is utilised for fuel purposes and the remaining 98 per cent for manuring. The manuring services of sheep, goat and other animals have not been considered. The quantity of dung used for fuel has been deflated by 60 per cent to make allowance for drriage.

### 11.7 *Increment in stock:*

Increment in livestock during the year has been estimated separately for each category of livestock by subtracting the total population of the relevant category at the beginning of the current year from the total population at the beginning of the next year.

## 12. **Evaluation of output**

Estimates of gross value of output have been obtained by aggregating the gross value of different livestock products. Gross value of different products has been obtained by evaluating each commodity at corresponding average annual wholesale prices duly deflated for trade and transport margins between producer's prices and wholesaler's prices. Wholesale prices of different categories of livestock and livestock products are collected bi-annually by the District Statistical Agencies of the DES through Revenue Department from certain selected centres in Himachal Pradesh. To arrive at the State average price, simple average of all the prices is taken. Transport/trade margins between producer's prices and



wholesaler's prices supplied by CSO are given as under :—

Items	Percentage share of producer in wholesale price
1. Ghee and butter	91
2. Meat	100
3. Other meat products	90
4. Eggs	90
5. Poultry	95
6. Hides and skins	90
7. Wool	95

The item-wise details of the procedure followed are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### 12.1 *Milk and milk products:*

The quantity of milk consumed in fluid form has been evaluated separately in the case of buffalo, cow and goat. For butter 94.86 per cent of the price of ghee has arbitrarily been taken. The annual wholesale prices of ghee and butter have been deflated by 0.91 per cent to make allowance for market charges. The production of *lassi* has been evaluated at a rate of Rs. 100.00 per tonne during 1960-61 and for subsequent years, it has been adjusted with the help of the movement of price of milk.

#### 12.2 *Meat and meat products:*

In the case of meat, value of different kinds of meat that is goat meat, mutton and pork has been estimated at the corresponding average annual wholesale prices. Market charges at the following rates have thereafter been deducted as suggested by CSO:—

	<i>Market charges of meat (Rs. per slaughtered animal)</i>
Sheep	0.80
Goat	0.80
Pig	0.50

In the absence of price data in the case of glands, evaluation has been done at the corresponding meat price. The prices of other products of meat were collected from CSO.

### **12.3 Hides and skins:**

Average wholesale prices collected by the District Statistical Agency and duly deflated for trade/transport margins have been used to evaluate hide and skins.

### **12.4 Eggs and poultry;**

Eggs and poultry available for consumption have been evaluated at the respective wholesale prices duly deflated for trade margins between the producer's and wholesaler's prices.

### **12.5 Wool and hair:**

Evaluation of wool and hair has been done at the average annual wholesale prices of wool and hair duly deflated for trade margin.

### **12.6 Dung:**

Evaluation of quantity of dung used for (i) fuel purposes and (ii) manuring and other purposes has been done separately. In the case of dung cakes the price has arbitrarily been assumed to be 50 per cent of the price of fuel wood adopted for evaluating the forest product. The price of green dung used for manuring and cleaning purposes has been estimated on the basis of data given in the NSS Report No. 65 entitled 'Tables with Notes on Animal Husbandry: August 1956 to January, 1957'. For the year 1960-61 it works out to be Rs. 4.98 per tonne and has been assumed to remain constant for the later years.

### **12.7 Increment in stock:**

The average price of different types of livestock for the Pradesh has been used for evaluating the increment in stock.

## **13. Derivation of net output**

To arrive at the estimates of net product from Agriculture including livestock various deductions have been made on account of current costs of inputs, market charges and depreciation. These consist of (i) seed, (ii) manure (chemical fertilizers and organic manure), (iii) market charges, (iv) pesticides and insecticides, (v) diesel oil, (vi) feed of livestock, (vii) current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs, and (viii) depreciation. Details of methodology followed and source of data used are given below :—

### **13.1 Seed:**

Seed rates were finalised after discussions with the officials of the Pradesh Agriculture Department and a few growers. The quantity of

seed thus estimated has been evaluated at the corresponding price used for the evaluation of outturn. These seed rates have been given in appendix IV. On practical considerations, deviation from this procedure had to be made in some cases as listed below :—

- (i) *Other food crops*.—Value per hectare of ragi seed has been used.
- (ii) *Other non-food crops*.—Value per hectare of jowar seed has been used.
- (iii) *Other oil seeds*.—Value per hectare of rape and mustard seed less 20 per cent has been used.
- (iv) *Other pulses*.—Value per hectare of seed of all other pulses (except gram) taken together has been used.
- (v) *Other condiments and spices*.—Value per hectare of chillies seed has been used.
- (vi) *Indian hemp, sannhemp and other fibres*.—One per cent of gross value per hectare has been taken as seed requirement.
- (vii) *Fodder crops*.—Value per hectare of jowar seed has been used.
- (viii) *Onion and other vegetables*.—Two and a half per cent of the value of gross production per hectare has been taken as value of seed.
- (ix) *Fruits*.—No deduction has been made on account of seed requirement due to the fact that production and value of saplings has not been accounted for in the present estimation.

### 13.2 Manure:

This consists of chemical fertilizers and organic manure. Estimates of chemical fertilizers have been framed on the basis of data on actual off-take in physical terms and pool release prices given in the 'Fertilizer Statistics' issued by the 'Fertilizer Association of India'. In the case of organic manure, estimates of dung used for manuring purposes as evaluated in livestock sub-sector has been used.

### 13.3 Market charges:

These have been estimated separately for agriculture and livestock. In the case of agriculture (proper), CSO has estimated that the proportion of market charges to the total gross value of output forms 0.518 per cent. This result is based on Reserve Bank of India (RBI) study of 'Rural Credit Survey'. This proportion has been applied during all the years under study. In the case of livestock, the market charges for various livestock products as suggested by CSO have been adopted as discussed in the relevant sections.

as suggested by CSO have been adopted as different sections.

### **13.4 *Pesticides and insecticides:***

The expenditure incurred on pesticides and insecticides have been prepared by allocating all-India expenditure on this item amongst the states in proportion to area covered under plant protection in each state. Data regarding total value of pesticides and insecticides used and are covered under plant protection have been obtained from the Directorate of Plant Protection, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India by the CSO. These expenditure estimates were used for netting.

### **13.5 *Diesel oil:***

CSO has prepared the expenditure on diesel oil state-wise, on the basis of number of tractors, consumption of diesel oil per tractor/diesel engine, price of diesel oil, etc. for different years and these have been adopted as such.

### **13.6 *Cost of livestock feed:***

The method broadly comprises estimating total cost of up-keep of entire livestock population. Items considered under feed cost are:—

- (i) roughages,
- (ii) grains,
- (iii) concentrates,
- (iv) salt, ghee, medicines, etc.

As regards roughages, the entire value of fodder crops, rice bran and grass and 95 per cent value of stalks and straws have been assumed to contribute towards livestock feed. Among the grains considered for livestock feed are: rice and wheat 1 per cent; jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi and other cereals 2 percent; small millets 5 per cent; and gram 35 per cent of its net availability. So far as the expenditure on 'concentrates' and 'salt, ghee, medicines, etc.', is concerned, no reliable data is available at the Pradesh level. CSO has, however, estimated the expenditure on concentrates and salt, ghee and medicines etc. on the basis of Market Reports of DMI and NSS Report No. 65 and these estimates have been utilised.

### **13.7 *Current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs:***

This includes current repairs and maintenance of (i) all types of farm implements and machinery, tractors and bullocks; (ii) farm houses, grain golas and cattle sheds; (iii) plantations and orchards; (iv) reclamation of land, bunding and other land improvements; (v) wells and other irrigation

resources; (vi) meat stalls and (vii) other operational costs such as current expenditure on production of ghee, hides and skins, wool, etc. The current costs of repairs and maintenance and other operational costs have, however, been worked out by CSO for the Pradesh and have been adopted as such.

### **13.8 Depreciation of fixed assets:**

The assets include the same items *i. e.* (i) to (vii) listed under repairs and maintenance. CSO has estimated state-wise depreciation of fixed assets and these have been adopted as such.

### **14. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of gross value of output and net product at constant prices have been obtained by evaluating each item of output and input at 1960-61 prices.

### **15. Gross and net domestic product from agriculture (proper) and livestock**

The gross product from agriculture (proper) and livestock at current prices are given in tables 12.3 and 12.4 respectively while the net product is given in table 12. Corresponding estimates at constant prices appear in tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13. Tables 12.1 and 12.2 give the area and production of different agricultural commodities, respectively.

# FORESTRY AND LOGGING

## 1. Scope and coverage

The activities included in this sector are :

- (a) forestry (planting, replanting and conservation of forests, gathering of uncultivated material; charcoal burning carried out in the forests, etc.) and
- (b) logging (felling and rough cutting of trees; hewing or rough shaping of poles, blocks, etc. and transportation of logs up to the permanent lines of transport).

## 2. Source of data

The major source of forest statistics is the Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh. Data regarding quantity and value of major forest products, value of minor forest products and the prices have been obtained from the State Forest Department.

## 3. Methodology

3.1 SDP from this sector has been estimated by 'inventory' method which aims at estimating the gross value of output and deducting the value of inputs.

3.2 The various forest products have been classified into two heads *viz.* major forest products (which includes timber, round wood, pulp and match wood, fuel wood *i. e.* firewood and charcoal wood) and minor forest products which consist of large number of heterogeneous items such as resin, bamboos, charcoal, etc. The method used for evaluation of major and minor forest products is explained in the following paragraphs.

3.3 The information on outturn supplied by the State Forest Department relates to the authorised exploited forest resources only and as such unauthorised removals of industrial wood and fuel wood do not find place in the official production data. An allowance of 10 per cent of the production as reported by the State Forest Department has been made to account for unrecorded and unauthorised removal of major forest products. The outturn figure of timber supplied are in the form of standing volume. It is, therefore, necessary to convert the standing volume of timber in terms of sawn timber. During this process, the wastage ranges from 51 to 70 per cent according to the species converted. This percentage has been laid down in the Punjab Forest Manual Volume II. The relevant para states as under :

For writing off losses in forest produce the following maxima of percentage of wastage are prescribed :—

(i) Conversion of trees into logs and sawn timber :—

(a) In case of trees converted into scantlings—

Deodar	51 per cent
Kail	60 per cent
Chil	55 Per cent
Fir	70 Per cent

(b) In case of trees converted into logs—15 per cent.

The wastage on an average comes to 60 per cent. In other words, the outturn of sawn timber has been taken to be 40 per cent of the standing volume. In the case of fuel wood, the figures of fuel production reported in the Forest Statistics have been used without any adjustment.

3.4 The wholesale prices of various major forest products like sal, deodar, kail, fir, chil, roundwood, etc. are supplied by the State Forest Department. Evaluation has been done specie-wise. In the case of fuel wood, outturn has been evaluated at the average price of firewood. These prices are being collected by the DES from certain selected centres in the Pradesh on a fortnightly basis. But the price data is quoted in terms of quintals, whereas the outturn is reported in terms of volume. As per discussions with the State Forest Department it has been assumed that 5 cft. of fuelwood is contained in one quintal. The value figures thus evaluated have been adjusted down-ward at a rate of 25 per cent to allow the trade and transport margin<sup>1</sup>.

### 3.5 Minor products:

Data in respect of outturn of minor forest products except for resin are not available. The information is generally given in value terms only. The State Forest Department has made available the outturn of resin and its price and has, therefore, been evaluated as such. The value of resin thus arrived at has been adjusted downward at the rate of Rs. 15.00 per quintal to allow for trade and transport margins as intimated by the Forest Department. The reported value figures for the rest of the minor produce has, therefore, been adjusted to arrive at their economic value. On a discussion with the authorities in the Forest Department, the reported value of minor forest produce (except resin) has been doubled to arrive at the economic value of the minor products.

1: Adjustment factor worked out by CSO by comparing state average prices with the cost of production of timber, as given in the 'Timber Trends Study for the Far East Countries' Report for India brought out by the DES Ag.

### 3.6 Income originating from planting and replanting of trees:

At present no data are available for having direct estimates of the income originating from planting and replanting of trees. In the case of Government forests, information regarding expenditure on new plantation is available in State budget under the head 'conservancy and works'. Only wages and salaries are taken to be the net contribution from new plantation which comprise 75 per cent of the total expenditure under the above head.

### 4. Net product

In order to arrive at the estimates of net product from forestry and logging, deductions are made for (i) expenditure on repairs and maintenance of roads and other assets and other operational cost and (ii) allowance for depreciation of fixed assets. As no reliable data is available on them these have been taken as 4 per cent and one per cent of the gross value respectively as suggested by CSO

### 5. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices

5.1 The estimates at constant prices in forestry and logging have been obtained by revaluing each of the major products at constant prices. In the case of minor forest products, the value of output at current prices has been deflated with the help of specially prepared indices of wholesale prices of major forest products by using the following formula:—

	<i>Industrial wood</i>	<i>Fuel wood</i>
(i) Wholesale prices in current year	$P_1$	$P_{12}$
(ii) Wholesale prices in 1960-61	$P_{01}$	$P_{02}$
(iii) Outturn in 1960-61	$Q_1$	$Q_2$

Index number of implicit prices of major forest products for the current year with 1960-61 as base=

$$Q_1 P_{11} + Q_2 P_{12}$$

$$Q_1 P_{01} + Q_2 P_{02}$$

5.2 The income from new plantations at constant prices has been estimated by adjusting the value at current prices with the help of specially prepared indices of average wages of rural unskilled workers.

6. The outturn of major and minor products is given in appendix-V, while estimates from forestry and logging at current and constant prices are given in tables 14 and 15, respectively.



## FISHING

### 1. Scope and coverage

The scope of production in fishing sector includes commercial and subsistence fishing in inland water which includes catching, taking and gathering of fish from rivers, irrigation and other canals, lakes, tanks, inundated tracts etc. and exploitation of uncultivated plant life in inland waters and artificial ponds. Ocean or coastal fish is not relevant to this Pradesh. Similarly, only fresh fish is consumed or exported from the Pradesh and no salting or sundrying is done.

### 2. Methodology

In order to estimate the contribution from fishing sector, value added approach has been followed. This comprises estimation of the gross value of production and deduction from it the value of all inputs such as cost of materials, service charges paid to alien sectors, expenditure on current repairs and maintenance of all types of equipment like boats, nets, fishing tackle, etc. and the value of depreciation on fixed capital equipment.

### 3. Gross value of output

**3.1** Gross value of output has been obtained by making use of the data regarding inland fish catch and average prices accruing to fishermen. Data on both these items have been obtained from the Pradesh Fisheries Department and is as below:—

Year	Production (M.T.)	Price per M. T. (Rs.)
1967-68	560	1,500
1968-69	505	1,500
1969-70	650	1,500
1970-71	640	1,500
1971-72	690	1,500
1972-73	700	1,500
1973-74	780	1,500

**3.2** The estimate of annual outturn is worked out by the Fisheries Department by multiplying the average catch by each fisherman by the number of licensed fishermen. The reliability of this estimate is not possible to be assessed, mainly due to the absence of data on (i) marketable surplus of fish and (ii) quantity of fish retained by fishermen for

own consumption. Nevertheless, the available data were used for want of any better information.

**3.3** In the present series contribution on account of subsistence fishing has not been accounted for in the absence of any reliable data.

#### **4. Net value of output**

To arrive at the net product from fishing industry, deductions have to be made for value of inputs *viz.* repairs, maintenance of boats, nets, *etc.* and other operational costs and allowance for depreciation of fixed assets. Data on any of these items is not available. As suggested by CSO, a deduction of 10 per cent has been applied to the gross value of output to arrive at the net value.

#### **5. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

The estimates of value of output at 1960-61 prices have been worked out by revaluing the quantity of output of fish during each year at the wholesale prices obtaining during 1960-61 and applying the same input ratios as have been used for the current price series.

**6.** The estimates from fishing sector, at current and constant prices, are presented in tables 16 and 17, respectively.

# **MINING AND QUARRYING**

## **1. Scope and coverage**

The activities covered under the 'Mining and Quarrying' industry comprise extraction of minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids or gases, under ground surface mines, quarries and oil wells with all supplemental operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and crude minerals such as breaking, milling, washing, cleaning, grading, etc. All these activities are covered to the extent they are carried at the mine site. Production of salt obtained by evaporation is excluded from this sector. Likewise expenditure on prospecting and boring activities is excluded from this industry and covered under 'Construction' industry.

## **2. Methodology**

'Value added' approach has been adopted for preparing estimates from this sector. Accordingly, the gross value of production has been estimated first and then deductions have been made for the inputs and depreciation of fixed assets used in production activity.

## **3. Gross value of output**

Data regarding quantity and gross value of mineral production have been obtained from the Controller, Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India, Nagpur. These data have been used as such for estimating gross value of output from this industry. The data made available by them, however, relates to calendar years which have been taken to correspond to financial years.

## **4. Net value of output**

For estimating the net value of output, the Indian Bureau of Mines has worked out the deductible costs *i.e.* cost of inputs and depreciation for each mineral during different years.

## **5. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

In the absence of pit-head price of 1960-61, the net value of output at constant prices has been worked out by deflating the value at current prices by all-India index numbers of wholesale prices for the group 'Minerals' compiled by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India (E A).

6. The estimates from mining and quarrying at current and constant are given in tables 18 and 19, respectively.

## **MANUFACTURING (REGISTERED)**

### **1. Scope and coverage**

Manufacturing (registered) sector covers all manufacturing and processing establishments (called factories) which are registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. Establishments registered under section 85 of the Indian Factories Act are, however, excluded. Establishments not engaged in manufacturing activities such as those providing water and sanitary services, recreation services, personal services, etc. though registered under section 2 (m) (i) and 2 (m) (ii), have been excluded. The establishments engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, gas and gas works, distribution of manufactured gas are also not covered under manufacturing (registered). Similarly, operation of cold storages, though classified under 'manufacturing' are covered under trade, storage, hotels and restaurants sector. Railway workshops, mints and other manufacturing establishments of public sector are covered in this sector.

### **2. Methodology**

'Value added' method has been followed to estimate gross SDP from this sector. This is one of the organised sectors of the economy for which data regarding capital structure, employment, input, output, value added, etc. are regularly collected by the Government of India and are presented in Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The estimates of gross/net product originating in this industry have been prepared by twenty industry groups on the basis of data thrown up by the ASI. In the ASI all factory units employing on an average 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are covered on complete enumeration basis whereas those employing on an average 10 to 49 workers with the aid of power and 20 to 99 workers without the aid of power are covered on probability sample basis. However, in the case of Himachal Pradesh, there is complete enumeration of factories employing on an average 10 to 49 workers with the aid of power and 20 to 99 workers without the aid of power. There is thus complete coverage of all the registered factory units covered under manufacturing (registered).

### **3. Gross value added**

For the years 1967 and 1968 use has been made of the results published by the Industrial Wing of CSO where the estimates of 'value added' are available for both the census sector and the sample sector. For the years 1968 onwards, data regarding value added by manufacture has been estimated by tabulating essential characteristics of ASI returns made available by the concerned NSS office responsible for collection of data. In the case of factories for which returns were not available at the time of compilation

for want of survey/scrutiny, net value added has been estimated by applying value added per worker in each industry group, calculated from available returns, to corresponding number of workers. For the year 1972, when annual survey of industries was not done, estimates of value added have been prepared by first inflating the value added per worker in each industry group for 1971 with the help of index numbers of wholesale prices under the group 'manufactures' compiled by EA and subsequently by multiplying the value added per worker so obtained with the employment in each industry group.

#### **4. Net value added**

Estimates of SDP obtained in the manner explained above have been adjusted for imputed banking charges. In the absence of information on banking services purchased by the manufacturing establishments at state level, the state estimates for all the years have been adjusted in the ratio of net domestic product to imputed banking charges at all-India level for the year 1967-68 .

#### **5. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of SDP at 1960-61 prices have been worked out by deflating corresponding estimates at current prices with the help of EA's index numbers of wholesale prices of the group 'manufactures'.

6. The estimates of gross and net value added by manufacturing (registered) at current and constant prices have been given in tables 20 and 21, respectively.

## MANUFACTURING (UN-REGISTERED)

### 1. Scope and coverage

Manufacturing (un-registered) covers all manufacturing and processing activities including repairs and maintenance services undertaken by household and non-household small scale manufacturing units covered under the Standard Industrial Classification Division 2 and 3. The units employing less than 10 workers with the aid of power or less than 20 workers without the aid of power which are not registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 have been covered under it. It does not include construction, hand pounding of rice, conversion of sugarcane into gur, slaughtering of animals for meat and preparation of milk products, hotels, restaurants and other eating houses, laundry, dyeing and dry cleaning, recreation and sanitary services which are included under other industry groups.

### 2. Methodology

The contribution at current prices has been prepared by utilising the average earnings per worker and the data on comparable working force for different years. Estimates of SDP from this sector have been computed for the following seven industry groups :—

- (i) Textile, tailoring and footwear,
- (ii) Leather and leather products,
- (iii) Wood, glass and ceramics,
- (iv) Metal manufacturing and engineering,
- (v) Chemical and chemical products,
- (vi) Food, drinks and tobacco,
- (vii) Other industries.

### 3. Working force

Estimates of working force in household and non-household sub-sectors have been built on the basis of 1961 census economic data. As already stated, working force in minor groups\* 202, 204 and 206 have been excluded from both household and non-household sub-sectors. The workers engaged in minor groups 200\*\* household part only have also been excluded as these are covered in agriculture sector. As the working force figures of census also include the workers of large scale manufacturing industries which come under the purview of Indian Factories Act, 1948,

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\*202 covers production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy. 204 covers slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish while 206 covers production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.

\*\*200 covers production of rice atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains.

these have also been excluded. The working force figures for 1961 thus arrived have been adjusted to mid-financial year *i.e.* 1960-61 using the rate of growth of population for reorganised Himachal Pradesh observed during 1961 and 1971 censuses and the same rate of growth has been applied for projecting the figures for subsequent years.

#### **4. Value added per worker**

The data on average per head earnings in different industries were collected through case studies conducted by the DES separately in the urban and rural areas. The per worker earnings are given in appendix-VI. For certain major/minor groups the earnings were not available. As such the earnings for related/identical groups was used as detailed in the appendix VI. As the figures relate to the year 1959-60, adjustments on the basis of change in average annual earnings of rural skilled workers in the Pradesh were made to estimate earnings for other years.

#### **5. Net value added**

For arriving at the net product, no adjustment has been made as the earnings collected through case studies were inclusive of other factor payments.

#### **6. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

The appropriate method for estimating SDP at constant prices is that of projecting base year estimates on the basis of indicators of physical output. At the national level, the CSO has used various physical indicators which are not available at the state level. In this situation, base year estimates have been moved with the help of number of persons engaged in small scale manufacturing.

**7.** The industry group-wise gross and net product from manufacturing (un-registered) sector at current and constant prices appear in tables 22 and 23, respectively.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### 1. Scope and coverage

The activities covered in this industry group are construction, repairs and demolition of buildings, highways, streets and culverts, heavy construction of such projects as sewers and water mains, rail-road beds, rail-road subways, elevated highways, bridges, viaducts, dams, drainage projects, sanitation projects, irrigation and flood control projects, hydro-electric plants, water-power projects and all other types of heavy construction, land drainage and reclamation of water ways, water wells, air ports/strips, athletic fields, tennis courts, parking areas, communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines and all other construction, whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. It also includes construction, repairs and demolition work undertaken as an ancillary activity by the state and for the use of an enterprise classified in any other industry. Thus the scope of this industry covers all own-account construction activity in addition to the construction activities carried out by special trade, contractors such as carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians.

### 2. Methodology

The expenditure approach has been adopted for estimating the contribution from this sector. The main technique consists in preparing estimates of expenditure on construction by type and taking 50 per cent of the expenditure on repairs and maintenance and 33.3 per cent on construction as the SDP. The estimates of expenditure on construction have been prepared under the following heads:—

#### I. Public sector:

- (i) Government including departmental commercial undertakings (DCU)—
  - (a) Central Government,
  - (b) State Government,
  - (c) Local authorities.
- (ii) Non-departmental commercial undertakings (NDCU)—Central as well as State.

#### II. Private corporate sector

#### III. Household sector.



### 3. Public sector

**3.1** Construction in the public sector consists of construction by Government administration and DCUs of the Central and State Governments and local authorities.

**3.2** Construction works of the Central Government include construction by administrations and DCUs. The expenditure incurred by the former has been collected from the office of the Accountant General, Himachal Pradesh from the statements of appropriation accounts prepared in his office under major head 103, 52 and 50. For some of the earlier years, however, the corresponding expenditure has been collected from the office of the Executive Engineer, Simla Division, Central Public Works Department, Simla (CPWD) as the relevant statements were not available in his office. For the autonomous bodies of the Central Government, the expenditure on construction for all the years was collected from the CPWD. The following are the autonomous bodies of the Central Government in Himachal Pradesh:—

1. Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla;
2. Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
3. Indian Institute of Medical Sciences, Kasauli.
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Simla.
5. Wheat Breeding Sub-station, Simla.
6. Central School, Simla.
7. Veterinary Research Institute, Palampur.

**3.3** The DCUs of the Central Government are the 'Railways' and 'Posts and Telegraphs'. No new construction has been undertaken by the Railways in Himachal Pradesh during the past years. As such only the expenditure on repairs and maintenance has been taken. The Railway Boards' yearly publication 'Supplement to Indian Railway Report and Accounts' gives the zone-wise data on repairs and maintenance on different gauges. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance on structural works (including tracks, bridges, service buildings, residential staff quarters etc.) on narrow gauge in Northern Railway has been taken as the expenditure incurred within the territorial limits of Himachal Pradesh as almost the entire narrow gauge falls in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of Posts and Telegraphs, the data on expenditure on construction as also on repairs and maintenance in the Pradesh have been collected from the Post Master General, Punjab Circle. As suggested by CSO, construction by defence has been excluded from the SDP.

**3.4** State Government expenditure on construction both by administration and DCUs has been culled out from the budget documents.

### **3.5 Local authorities:**

#### **3.5.1 Local bodies and Cantonment boards:**

The budget of the local body for a particular year prepared in Form G. 1 gives the details of expenditure under different heads for 3 years *i. e.* actuals for previous year, revised estimates for current year and budget estimates for next year. The budgets collected from all the local bodies in the Pradesh for one year were studied and a ratio of expenditure on construction as also for repairs and maintenance to total expenditure was framed. This ratio was used to arrive at the construction expenditure during different years. In this context total expenditure figures for all the years were collected from all the local bodies. Similar procedure was followed in the case of Cantonment Boards after analysing their income and expenditure statements for one year.

#### **3.5.2 Village Panchayats:**

The details of expenditure on construction and repairs have been obtained from the Panchayati Raj Directorate of the Pradesh.

### **3.6 Non-departmental commercial undertakings:**

Such autonomous bodies which prepare their annual profit and loss account and balance sheet have been taken as NDCUs. Data on expenditure on construction during different years has been collected from them direct. The following NDCUs in this Pradesh have been covered:—

#### **1. Central Government:**

- (i) Cement Corporation of India, Paonta Sahib.
- (ii) Hindustan Salts Ltd., Mandi.

#### **2. State Government :**

- (i) Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (came into being during 1971-72).
- (ii) Housing Board.
- (iii) Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation.
- (iv) Nahan Foundry Ltd.
- (v) H. P. Financial Corporation.
- (vi) H. P. Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
- (vii) H. P. Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd.
- (viii) Agro-Industries Corporation.

**3.7** In addition there are three major projects in the Pradesh *viz.*,—

- (i) Beas-Sutlej Link Project, Mandi;
- (ii) Pong Dam, Talwara; and
- (iii) Baira-Siul Project, Surangani.

The expenditure on construction and repairs on these projects is very heavy and has been collected from these units direct.

#### **4. Private corporate sector**

The scope of private corporate sector extends to (i) joint stock companies and (ii) co-operative societies. The information about joint stock companies was obtained by analysing the balance sheets of joint stock companies as available in the office of Registrar, Joint Stock Companies for the years under study. Such companies, which are also registered as factories under the Factories Act, 1948, have been excluded from this sector. It may, however, be noted here that the coverage of the joint stock companies is not complete since most of the companies have not filed even a single balance sheet since their registration. The remaining companies are also not regular in filing documents. The information for these companies, too, could not become available for certain years. The present estimates of construction for joint stock companies suffer from these limitations. Data on co-operative societies has been culled out from the RBI publication 'Statistical Statements relating to Co-operative Movement in India' where it is separately available for the Pradesh.

#### **5. Household sector**

The estimates from household sub-sector have been prepared separately for rural and urban parts.

##### **5.1 Urban part:**

Estimates have been prepared for two categories *viz.*, (i) construction, improvements in buildings and other structures and (ii) land development. Estimates for this part have been based on the data contained in NSS Report No. 133. The report contains information on estimates of capital formation in construction in regard to residential and non-residential buildings, other construction and works for the year 1961-62. This report does not provide data for the State of Himachal Pradesh separately, as such the results pertaining to Himachal Pradesh and Delhi (combined) have been used. Total expenditure on construction has been arrived at by multiplying per household expenditure on construction to number of urban households reporting expenditure on these items. Number of urban households has been obtained from 1961 census and projected to

1961-62 on the basis of compound rate of growth observed during 1961 and 1971 censuses. Out of this total expenditure 80 per cent has been taken as the expenditure on pucca construction and the rest 20 per cent on kutcha construction. This ratio has been obtained from the study of 'House rents and housing conditions in urban areas of H. P.' conducted by the DES during 1973.

## 5.2 Rural part:

Estimates from this sub-sector have been prepared on the basis of data contained in the report 'All-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62' (RBI). The report provides information for all rural households on different items of capital formation in farm business, non-farm business and residential housing. As this report does not provide data for the State of Himachal Pradesh separately, the average of the results pertaining to Assam and Jammu and Kashmir States have been adopted. The main heads of capital formation are listed below:—

### A. Farm business :

- (i) Reclamation of land.
- (ii) Bunding and other land improvement—
  - (a) Major alterations, additions and other land improvement;
  - (b) Construction of new bunds and other land improvement.
- (iii) New plantations and additions to existing orchards and plantations.
- (iv) Wells—
  - (a) Major alterations;
  - (b) Constructions.
- (v) Other irrigation resources—
  - (a) Major alterations;
  - (b) Construction.
- (vi) Farm houses, grain golas and cattle sheds—
  - (a) Major alterations;
  - (b) Addition to existing structures;
  - (c) New construction.

### B. Non-farm business :

- (i) Buildings—
  - (a) Major alterations to existing structures;
  - (b) Additions to existing structures;
  - (c) Construction of new structures.

### ***C. Residential Housing :***

- (i) Major alteration to existing structures;
- (ii) Additions to existing structures;
- (iii) Construction of new structures.

93 per cent of the expenditure thus worked out for residential and non-residential housing in rural areas has been assumed on kutchha construction and the rest 7 per cent on pucca construction.

**5.3** Estimates of expenditure on construction thus obtained for the year 1961-62, both for rural and urban parts have been moved forward to other years on the basis of indicators listed below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Indicator used</i>
(i) Rural residential and non-residential housing.	Combined index of rural population and rural income with equal weights.
(ii) Urban residential and non-residential housing.	Combined index of urban population and urban income (excluding contribution from construction) with equal weights.
(iii) Rural and urban 'other construction and works'—	
(a) Reclamation of land, bunding and other land improvement.	Index of total reported area for land utilisation purposes.
(b) New plantations and additions to existing orchards.	Index of area under fruits.
(c) Wells and other minor irrigation	Index of net irrigated area.

As recommended by CSO, 90 per cent of expenditure on kutchha houses, rural household constructions and land improvement activities, 33.3 per cent of the expenditure on pucca construction and 50 per cent of the expenditure on repairs and maintenance has been taken as the gross SDP.

### **6. Net product**

All-India ratio of depreciation has been applied to obtain net product.\*

### **7. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of SDP at constant prices have been arrived at by deflating the current price estimates with the help of an index of average wages of rural skilled workers.

**8.** The estimates from construction sector at current and constant prices are presented in tables 24 and 25, respectively.

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\*Brochure on revised series of National Product for 1960-61 to 1964-65-CSO.

## **ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY SERVICES**

### **1. Scope and coverage**

The activities covered in this sector include (i) generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy for sale to households, industrial and commercial users; (ii) manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution of manufactured gas through a system of mains; (iii) collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic, industrial and commercial consumers and (iv) garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and other types of works connected with sanitation.

### **2. Methodology**

Estimates of SDP have been prepared separately for these industries. The methodology followed and source material used for each of the industries are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### **2.1 Electricity:**

The estimates of SDP have been prepared by analysing the State Government budget. The SDP from electricity comprises compensation of employees including basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime payments, gratuity, contributions to provident fund, pension, and other social security and staff welfare expenses, directors' fee, interest, rent and operating surplus. From 1972-73 onwards, however, the relevant details have been culled out from the Annual Financial Statement issued by the H.P. State Electricity Board. It was observed that the operating surplus was generally negative. In such cases the same has been treated as zero and equal amount has been treated as electricity subsidy.

#### **2.2 Water supply and sanitary services:**

**2.2.1** Estimates of SDP from water supply and sanitary services have been prepared by following income approach. Estimates of working force have been built up on the basis of 1961 population census economic data as detailed in the Chapter on Working Force. The data on working force in urban and rural areas have been adjusted to correspond to mid-financial year 1960-61 using the rate of growth of working force in these categories during the period 1951-61 in old Himachal Pradesh and then moved forward upto 1966-67 using the same rate of growth. From 1967-68 onwards, the working force has been moved on the basis of rate of change in the employment in local bodies in the case of urban areas. Half of this rate of change is applied in moving the working force in rural areas. This procedure had to be adopted since employment

during 1960-61 was not available in respect of those local bodies which were transferred to this Pradesh at the time of re-organisation.

**2.2.2** The average annual per worker earnings have been estimated on the basis of data on compensation of employees obtained along with data on employment from selected municipal committees. In the case of rural areas also, the same earnings have been used. The earnings data has been collected for 3 years viz., 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72. For other years the same has been linked with the Index Numbers of Money Earnings of workers in Manufacturing Industries in Himachal Pradesh. Estimates of SDP have been obtained by multiplying average per head earnings to corresponding estimates of working force.

### **2.3 Gas:**

There is no establishment regarding distribution of gas through a system of mains. Hence nil contribution from this sub-sector.

## **3. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

**3.1** In the case of water supply and sanitary services, the estimates at constant prices have been obtained by moving the estimates for 1960-61 with the help of an indicator based on the working force engaged in these activities.

**3.2** The estimates from electricity at 1960-61 prices have been obtained by deflating the estimates at current prices with the help of an index based in the change of emoluments of employees in Himachal Pradesh.

**4.** The estimates from the sector electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services at current and constant prices are given in tables 26 and 27, respectively.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### 1. Scope and coverage

The activities considered in this industry group include (i) transport by railways, (ii) communication services rendered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and (iii) other transport *viz.*, mechanised and non-mechanised road transport, unorganised water transport, air transport and services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency, etc.

### 2. Methodology

Estimates of SDP from this sector are prepared by income approach. Estimates have been prepared separately for (i) Railways, (ii) Communications and (iii) Transport. The procedure followed for each of these sub-sectors is described in the following paragraphs.

#### 2.1 Railways:

Estimates of SDP from railways at current prices for different States have been prepared by CSO. The relevant data for Himachal Pradesh have been used.

#### 2.2 Communications:

In the case of communications also, State-wise estimates at current prices prepared by CSO have been utilised.

#### 2.3 Transport:

In the absence of any other information, contribution from other transport has been estimated by using the data on working force engaged in transport activity and per head earnings.

**2.3.1 Working force.**—The data on working force given in General Economic Tables of 1961 Census has been made use of. All the workers given in major group 70—Transport, except minor group 700 (transport by railways) have been covered. Working force of the districts partly transferred to Himachal Pradesh at the time of re-organisation of Punjab has been allocated in the same ratio as the population. Two more adjustments have been made before finalising the data on working force during 1961 *viz.*, (i) workers covered in minor group 707—transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean have been completely excluded and (ii) the working force enumerated in minor group 708—transporting by air in Simla and Kangra districts only has been covered



as this activity was not existing in any other district partly transferred to Himachal Pradesh. The working force has thereafter been adjusted to correspond to mid-financial year 1960-61 on the basis of the rate of growth of working force in old Himachal Pradesh during the period 1951-61 in respective categories. The same rate of growth has been used for estimating the working force during subsequent years.

**2.3.2 Earnings per worker.**—The data on earnings collected through the case studies conducted by the DES for the year 1959-60 have been used. As the earnings related to the year 1959-60, these have been adjusted on the basis of index of money earnings of factory workers in Himachal Pradesh to arrive at the earnings for subsequent years.

### **3. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

#### **3.1 Railways and communications:**

To arrive at the estimates at constant prices, the ratio of current to constant price estimates during different years from these two sub-sectors at Union level has been used.

#### **3.2 Other transport:**

In the case of other transport, the per head earnings during 1960-61 and working force estimates during different years has been utilised.

**4.** The gross and net product from transport and communications at current and constant prices has been given in tables 28 and 29, respectively.

## TRADE, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

### 1. Scope and coverage

The activities covered in this industry group are (i) wholesale and retail trading, auctioneering, hiring out of durable goods and other allied activities, (ii) operation of storage facilities, (iii) services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, *etc.* In short, division 6 (trade and commerce), major group 72 (storage and warehousing) and minor group 882 (services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and other similar organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities) of Standard Industrial Classification have been covered under this sector except minor groups 691 to 695 and 697\* which stand included under appropriate industry groups.

### 2. Methodology

The contribution from this sector has been obtained by utilising the average earnings per worker and the working force for different years. Estimates of SDP have been computed for the following groups :—

- (i) wholesale trade in food-stuffs;
- (ii) wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs;
- (iii) retail trade in food-stuffs;
- (iv) retail trade in fuel (including petrol);
- (v) retail trade in textile and leather goods;
- (vi) miscellaneous retail trade;
- (vii) storage and warehousing;
- (viii) hotels, restaurants and eating houses.

### 3. Working force

The working force as given in 1961 Census has been made use of. Working force of districts partly transferred to Himachal Pradesh at the time of re-organisation of Punjab has been allocated in the ratio of transfer of population as detailed in the Chapter on Working Force. The working force has been adjusted to correspond to mid-financial year 1960-61 using the rate of growth of working force in respective categories observed during the period 1951-61 in old Himachal Pradesh. The same rate of growth has been used for projecting the working force for subsequent years.

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\*The activities covered in these minor groups are as below :

- 691 Real estate and properties,
- 692 Stocks, shares and properties,
- 693 Providents and insurances,
- 694 Money lending (indigenous),
- 695 Banking and similar type of financial operations,
- 697 Distribution of motion pictures.

#### **4. Earnings per worker**

The data on earnings per head in respect of workers engaged in various trades were collected through the case studies conducted by the DES in old Himachal Pradesh. The enquiry in this connection was conducted separately in urban and rural areas. These earnings related to the year 1959-60 and are given in appendix-VII. In the absence of any other information, these have been made applicable to re-organised Himachal Pradesh. For other years, these earnings have been arbitrarily adjusted on the basis of rate of change of money earnings of factory workers in Himachal Pradesh. As the per head earnings thus calculated were inclusive of other factor payments, no mark up in the total income originating from this sector on this score was necessary.

#### **5. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

For estimating the SDP at constant prices, the per head earnings during 1960-61 and estimated working force during different years has been made use of.

6. The estimates of net product both at current and constant prices from trade, storage, warehousing, hotels and restaurants have been given in tables 30 and 31, respectively.

## BANKING AND INSURANCE

### 1. Scope and coverage

For estimating SDP from the industry group banking and insurance, the following activities have been covered:—

#### *I. Banking:*

- (i) Commercial banks (scheduled and non-scheduled banks);
- (ii) Banking Department of the RBI;
- (iii) Post office savings bank accounts, cumulative time deposit accounts and national savings certificates;
- (iv) Non-banking financial services (except insurance and credit societies) which include the activities of stock exchanges, loan, investment, hire purchase and chit fund companies and other non-financial corporations like financial corporation, industrial development corporation, etc.

#### *II. Co-operation:*

Co-operative credit societies, *viz.*—

- (i) Central and State co-operative banks;
- (ii) Primary agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies;
- (iii) Industrial co-operative banks;
- (iv) Land mortgage bank;
- (v) Grain banks; and
- (vi) Supervisory unions.

#### *III. Insurance:*

- (i) Life insurance (other than postal life insurance);
- (ii) Postal life insurance;
- (iii) Non-life insurance *viz.* fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance, co-operative insurance societies, deposit insurance and export credit and guarantee etc.

### 2. Methodology

Estimates of SDP from this industry group are being prepared by income approach *i.e.* estimates of factor incomes namely, estimates of wages and salaries, rent, directors' fee and operating surplus are added up to arrive at net income generated. At State level, data on various factor payments are not available as activities of banks and insurance corporations are generally extended to all the States and their accounts are not

prepared at State level. CSO has prepared the State-wise estimates of factor payments by allocating the national estimates on the basis of relevant indicators. These are briefly indicated below :

## **2.1 Banking:**

### **2.1.1 Commercial Banks:**

Factor income from State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, scheduled banks and non-scheduled banks are included in this sub-group. The net domestic product from this industry comprises (i) wages and salaries, (ii) directors' fee, (iii) rent and (iv) operating surplus.

**2.1.2** Information on wages and salaries has been collected from the banks for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. For the remaining years, all-India estimates of wages and salaries of banks have been allocated by adopting the ratio between the number of employees at Union and State level. Similarly, all-India estimates of rent have also been allocated for all the years.

**2.1.3** In case of directors' fee, the CSO has recommended that these should be considered to have originated in the States in which respective head offices are situated. As no bank has its head office in Himachal Pradesh, the directors' fee have not been taken into account for estimating SDP from this sub-group.

**2.1.4** For the purpose of allocating operating surplus, the best indicator would have been State-wise distribution of investment and loans and advances made by the banks. However, State-wise data are available only for scheduled banks in respect of bank credit. Accordingly, the estimates worked out by CSO for this item have been adopted.

### **2.1.5 Reserve Bank of India:**

There is no branch of RBI in the State.

### **2.1.6 Post Office Savings Bank:**

At present, no data at State level is available for working out SDP from banking activities of P&T department. CSO has prepared estimates of SDP from this sub-sector by allocating national totals to various States on the basis of appropriate indicators. These estimates have been adopted as such.

### **2.1.7 Non-banking Financial Institutions:**

State-wise figures for this sub-sector worked out by CSO have been adopted.

**2.1.8 Co-operative Credit Societies.**—In this sub-sector activities of Central and State co-operative banks, primary agricultural and non-agricultural

credit societies, central industrial banks, central and primary land mortgage banks and supervisory unions have been covered. All the relevant data regarding wages and salaries, rent and profit have been obtained from the CSO.

## **2.2 Insurance:**

### **2.2.1 Life Insurance:**

The published records of Life Insurance Corporation do not give State-wise data on employment, wages and salaries, commission *etc.* CSO has prepared State-wise estimates for this sub-sector which have been adopted.

### **2.2.2 Non-life Insurance and Postal life Insurance:**

For these sub-sectors also, the estimates prepared by the CSO have been adopted.

## **3. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of net product from commercial banks at constant prices have been prepared by adjusting the base year estimates with the number of cheques cleared under 'others' as given in the RBI publication entitled 'Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India'. These base year estimates, however, pertain to old Himachal Pradesh. During 1966-67, therefore, these have been adjusted on the basis of ratio observed in the contribution at current prices from commercial banks in old and new Himachal Pradesh. The contribution from post office savings banks and non-banking financial companies is not significant. As such the contribution at constant prices is taken as the same as at current prices. In respect of co-operative credit societies base year estimates have been adjusted to other years on the basis of membership of credit societies. The contribution from insurance at current prices has been repeated in the case of constant prices.

4. The estimates from banking and insurance sector at current and constant prices have been given in tables 32 and 33, respectively.

## REAL ESTATE AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS

### 1. Scope and coverage

Net product from real estate and ownership of dwellings consists of net rental income accruing from ownership of dwellings and income generated as a result of the activities of persons engaged in real estate sector. Residential dwellings include owner occupied and tenanted houses. Non-residential dwellings have not been considered as the rental income from buildings other than residential dwellings gets included in net product from various industries (sectors) which use these fixed assets. Real estate includes all types of dealers *i.e.*, operators and developers, land and estate companies and other similar organisations deriving their income from the owning and letting of houses, flats, lock-up garages and similar properties, house and estate agents and rent collecting agents.

### 2. Methodology

Method of estimation is described in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### 2.1 Ownership of dwellings

2.1.1 In estimating SDP in respect of ownership of dwellings, income approach has been followed. These estimates are prepared on the basis of average rental per person and the estimated population during different years. The average rental per person has been obtained from a survey conducted by the DES during 1973-74. In the survey all the local bodies were divided into seven categories according to different population ranges as indicated below:

Population	Category	Number of local bodies
1	2	3
50 thousand and above ..	I	1
20 thousand and above but less than 50 thousand ..	II	1
10 thousand and above but less than 20 thousand ..	III	5
5 thousand and above but less than 10 thousand ..	IV	6
2 thousand and above but less than 5 thousand ..	V	13
1 thousand and above but less than 2 thousand ..	VI	7
Less than 1 thousand ..	VII	3

Whereas both the towns falling in category I and II were covered, a sample of 2, 3, 6, 3 and 1 towns respectively was drawn from categories III to VII. From the selected municipalities a sample of residential houses was drawn as under:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Sample size (percentage)</i>
I	5
II	5
III	10
IV	10
V	10
VI	25
VII	50

**2.1.2** The residential houses selected in the samples were surveyed and data on gross rental value of each dwelling along with number of members in the dwelling were obtained. The survey thus gave the average rental per person in the selected towns. The weighted average rental per person for the State was arrived at by using 1971 population as weights. As this data relate to the year 1972-73, the average rental per person for the preceding years was obtained by adjusting the 1972-73 figures with a combined index of wholesale prices of two major building construction materials, *viz.*, 'Logs and Timber' and 'Iron and Steel Manufactures' computed by the EA after assigning suitable weights.

**2.1.3** The average rental per person in the rural areas has been taken as one third of the rental per person in the urban areas. This ratio is the same as adopted by the CSO at the all-India level.

**2.1.4** Year-wise population for inter-censal years as also for the post censal years has been estimated by using the geometric rate of growth during 1961-71 censuses and further adjusted to correspond to mid financial year using the same rate of growth. The estimated population during different years has been bifurcated into rural and urban in the same ratio as was observed during 1971 Census.

**2.1.5.** To arrive at the net rental value, deductions regarding repairs and maintenance and depreciation charges have been made both for urban and rural areas separately by using the ratio used in the preparation of estimates at the Union level by the CSO during 1960-61.

## **2.2 Real Estate**

The activity relating to real estate is insignificant in the Pradesh. The contribution from this sub-sector is, therefore, taken as nil.



### **3. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

For preparing the estimates at constant prices, the per capita rent obtained for the year 1960-61 and estimated population of different years has been used. Deductions for repairs and maintenance and depreciation have been made at the same rate as for current prices.

**4.** The gross and net product from real estate and ownership of dwellings at current and constant prices have been given in tables 34 and 35, respectively.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### 1. Scope and coverage

The services included in public administration are those rendered by the administrative departments of Central government, State government, municipal corporations, municipal committees, improvement trusts, zila parishads and village panchayats. It may, however, be stated that this sector does not cover the entire field of activities of government or local bodies. The activities of departmental commercial enterprises of government, such as, railways, communication, forests, road transport, electricity, irrigation, government printing presses, milk schemes and defence manufacturing establishments are excluded and are included in the appropriate industry groups. Similarly, the construction activities undertaken by the government are covered under the industry 'construction' and 'education' and 'medical and health services' are included in the industry group 'other services'. The scope of this sector is thus practically the same as that of the industry 'government services' as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Methodology

Estimates of SDP from 'Public Administration' are prepared separately for the administrative services of the following:—

- (i) Central government,
- (ii) State government,
- (iii) Municipal corporations/committees,
- (iv) Cantonment boards,
- (v) Village panchayats,
- (vi) Zila parishads,
- (vii) Market committees.

For the purpose of estimation, the wages and salaries payments have been considered to constitute SDP from administrative services. Wages and salaries include basic wages, allowances and honoraria (other than travelling allowances), wage payments to contingency staff employed by the administrative departments. Wages and salaries also include the pension actually paid, employers' contribution to provident fund, if any, and any supplement to wages and salaries in cash or in kind. Estimates have been prepared separately for Central government, State government and local bodies.

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1. The scope of the industry 'government services' (administration only) is defined in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities as follows:—

Central provincial or state and local governments including such organisations as the armed forces, police and regular administrative departments and offices of Government. This group does not include government activities other than administrative and regulatory in such fields as transport, communication, education, health, production, marketing and the operation of financial institutions each of which together with other similar activities, is classified in the appropriate industry groups.

### **2.1 Central government:**

The activities of Central government are not confined to one State and hence it becomes difficult to prepare estimates pertaining to the activities of Central government within a State. Estimates from this sub-sector have been prepared by CSO and adopted as such.

### **2.2 State government:**

The budget documents of the State government provide detailed material on the expenses incurred by the State government on its various activities. Data on expenditure on wages and salaries have been culled out from the budget documents. Expenditure shown under pay of officers, pay of establishment, allowances and honoraria (other than travelling allowance) is considered. Wages and salaries of staff engaged in DCUs, construction activities, education, medical and public health have been excluded and accounted for in the respective industry groups. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is considered as current expenditure and has been included under the industry 'construction'. Wages and salaries component of contingent expenditure, wherever it is available, has been taken into account. In the case where details are not available, the same have been ignored.

### **2.3 Municipal corporations/committees:**

G-1 form (budget) prescribed under Municipal Codes gives detailed information regarding accounts of municipal committees. Expenditure on wages and salaries and other allowances under major head 'general administration' has been culled out from the said budget documents of all the municipal committees. Expenditure on education, medical and public health, municipal works, etc. has not been included and has been accounted for in respective industry groups. This method has been followed from the year 1971-72 onwards. Prior to 1971-72, the percentage of wage component to total expenditure during 1971-72, has been applied to total expenditure incurred during these years.

### **2.4 Cantonment boards:**

Relevant data has been culled out from their annual budget documents.

### **2.5 Zila parishads:**

The wages and salaries component of zila parishads has been reported nil by the State Panchayat Department.

### **2.6 Village panchayats:**

In the case of village panchayats data on expenditure on wages and salaries have been obtained from Panchayat Department, Himachal Pradesh.

**2.7 Market committees:**

In Himachal Pradesh there are no market committees and as such no contribution has been taken on this account.

**3. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of SDP at constant prices have been prepared by making adjustment each year for changes in the rate of pay and allowances (other than travelling and daily allowances) of government employees in relation to those prevalent in the base year.

**4.** The SDP from public administration sector at current and constant prices appear in tables 36 and 37, respectively.

## OTHER SERVICES

### 1. Scope and coverage

The scope of activities covered in this industry group extends over to (i) education and research services; (ii) medical and health services (excluding veterinary services); (iii) religious and other community services; (iv) legal services; (v) business services; (vi) recreation and entertainment services; (vii) personal services comprising domestic services; laundry; cleaning and dyeing, barbers and beauty shops and other personal services and (viii) services not elsewhere classified.

### 2. Methodology

Estimates of SDP from this sector have been prepared by following income approach. The WGSII recommended separate standard methodology in respect of sub-sectors 'education' and 'medical and health services'. Estimates for sub-sector education have been prepared by following standard methodology. In the case of sub-sector 'medical and health services', estimates could not be prepared according to the suggested methods because of non-availability of data. Also Himachal Pradesh did not participate in the joint programme of National Sample Surveys and accordingly per head earnings collected through case studies in 1959-60 in respect of the services covered in the industry group 'other services' have been utilised. Procedure followed and source of material used are described below.

### 3. Education

#### 3.1 Coverage:

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities-Int. S.I.C. (U.N. Series M. No. 4 Rev. 1-1958) 'education services' cover government and private education of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools, kindergartens; correspondence schools, continuation schools, music, dancing and other art schools, automobile schools. Governesses and tutors employed in a private household are, however, excluded and are classified in group 'domestic services'. Similarly schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge and golf schools are included in group 'recreation services'. Research and scientific institutes are covered under sub-sector 'education' and include organisations primarily engaged in research usually on a non-profit basis in the agricultural, biological, physical and social services. Research carried in association with teaching is classified in the group 'education services'. Laboratories rendering testing, diagnostic and other services to medical and dental professions are classified in the group 'medical and other

health services'. In short, the coverage of the sub-sector 'education' is confined to the major groups 810, 811 and 812 of the 1961 Census Industrial Classification.

### **3.2 Source of data and methodology:**

The 1961 Census provided data on educational and scientific services. It also provided under the table on occupational classification, number of teachers (occupational group 05) separately for university teachers (050), secondary school teachers (051), middle and primary school teachers (052), teachers in nursery and kindergarten schools (053) and teachers not elsewhere classified (059).

#### **3.2.1 Working force:**

For the base year 1960-61, occupational tables 1961 Census thus give an independent count of number of teachers which have been classified into 5 broad categories *viz.*, (i) university teachers, (ii) secondary school teachers, (iii) middle and primary school teachers, (iv) other teachers and (v) other staff. The working force has first been adjusted to mid-financial year 1960-61 using the rate of growth of population during the period 1961-71 and thereafter the working force for the first three categories has been projected separately with the rate of growth observed in the number of teachers in recognised institutions in these categories during the years 1960-61 and 1965-66 in old Himachal Pradesh. The rate of growth in the category of 'middle and primary school teachers' has been used for projecting the working force in the remaining two categories. This has been done on the assumption that the rate of growth in unrecognised institutions is the same as in recognised institutions.

**3.2.2** The expenditure on wages and salaries of teaching staff and also for persons other than teachers has been obtained from all types of institutions categorised above to estimate the per head earnings. Average earnings per teacher and per person other than teachers have been adopted for the corresponding category in unrecognised institutions.

**3.2.3** As regards supplementary earnings, such as earnings from paper examining, paper setting, remuneration for extra curricular activities, investigators' fee *etc.*, no data is available mainly because Himachal Pradesh University came into existence recently. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made in this regard.

## **4. Medical and other health services**

### **4.1 Coverage:**

The scope and coverage of the industry group 'medical, dental and other health services' (group 934) according to Standard Industrial Classification

of All Economic Activities, 1968 (U.N. Series M. Nov. 4 Rev. 2) is as under:—

'This includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions, maternity and child welfare clinics, nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organised health service or working on their own account, consulting rooms and offices of physicians, surgeons and physiotherapists and optometrists and similar practitioners, dental surgeons, ambulance services, medical and dental laboratories furnishing services to order as a part of the diagnosis and treatment of patients by doctors and dentists (the fabrication and dentures and artificial teeth other than to order is classified elsewhere).'

From this industry group the veterinary services have been excluded and are placed in Animal Husbandry sector.

## **4.2 Source of data and methodology:**

The 1961 Census Industrial Classification, major group 82 includes minor group 820 which covers public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics as also hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners.

### **4.2.1 Working force:**

The base year (1960-61) working force is based on 1961 population census economic data. For other years these figures have been carried forward with the rate of growth observed in the (i) number of doctors, (ii) vaid and (iii) nurses and dais *etc.* (combined) during the years 1960 and 1965 in government medical institutions in old Himachal Pradesh.

### **4.2.2 Earnings:**

The average earnings collected through case studies relate to the year 1959-60 and has been adjusted to other years arbitrarily at one-fourth the rate of change recorded by the earnings of rural skilled workers.

## **5. Other services**

For the remaining other services, estimates of gross product have been obtained by multiplying per head earnings to number of workers.

### **5.1 Working force:**

Estimates of working force have been built up on the basis of 1961 census economic data. The census data on working force have been

first adjusted to the year 1960-61 (mid financial year) and then projected to other years with the help of growth rate of working force revealed by 1951 and 1961 Censuses in old Himachal Pradesh.

### **5.2 *Average per head earnings:***

The information about average earnings collected through case studies for various services covered in this group during the year 1959-60 have been given in appendix VIII. These earnings were collected both in urban and rural areas. These earnings have been carried forward with the help of 1/4th of the rate of change in the average daily wages of rural skilled workers.

### **6. Estimates at constant (1960-61) prices**

Estimates of SDP for the year 1960-61 have been moved to other years with the help of working force for the year concerned as related to working force for the year 1960-61.

7. The estimates of SDP from other services at current and constant prices are given in tables 38 and 39, respectively.



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**APPENDICES I TO VIII**

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## APPENDIX-I

PEAK MARKETING PERIOD OF VARIOUS CROPS GROWN IN  
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Crop	Period
1	2	3
1.	Rice	.. 11-12
2.	Wheat	.. 5-6
3.	Maize	.. 11-12
4.	Gram	.. 5-6
5.	Urd	.. 11-12
6.	Moong	.. 11-12
7.	Masur	.. 5-6
8.	Groundnut	.. 11
9.	Rape & Mustard	.. 5-6
10.	Sugarcane	.. 11-12-1
11.	Cotton	.. 11-12-1
12.	Tobacco	.. 6-7-8
13.	Dry chillies	.. 11-12
14.	Dry ginger	.. 12-1
15.	Turmeric	.. 12-1
16.	Potato	.. 10-11-12

*Note:*—Figures against each crop indicate the serial number of a month of the calendar year. Thus 1-6 indicates January to June.

## APPENDIX-II

EVALUATION OF MINOR CROPS, MISCELLANEOUS  
AND UNSPECIFIED CROPS

Sl. No.	Minor crops, miscellaneous and unspecified crops	Specified crop whose value per hectare/m.t. has been used	Percentage of value per hectare/m.t. of specified crops
1	2	3	4
1.	Jowar	Bajra	100
2.	Bajra	Barley	100
3.	Small Millets	Weighted average of Jowar, Bajra, Barley, Maize and Ragi.	75
4.	Ragi	Based on value per hectare as collected during the course of case studies on agriculture conducted by the DES in 1960-61 and moved forward on the basis of index numbers of wholesale prices for the group cereals.	100
5.	Other cereals	Weighted average of value per hectare of Jowar, Bajra, Barley and Ragi.	100
6.	Redgram	Moong.	100
7.	Other pulses	Weighted average of Arhar, Moong, Urd and Masur.	85
8.	Other miscellaneous food crops	Ragi.	100
9.	Other condiments and spices	Ginger and Dry Chillies.	90
10.	Sann-hemp	Cotton	75
11.	Other fibres	Cotton	75

1	2	3	4
12.	Other oil seeds	Sesamum and linseed.	85
13.	Other non-food crops	Evaluated at Rs. 40/- per acre estimated during 1960-61 and adjusted with the change in index number of wholesale prices of jowar.	100
14.	Other drugs and Narcotics	Other non-food crops.	100
15.	Fooder	Yield rate of 9.342 tonnes per hectare.	100

## APPENDIX-III

## LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Sl. No.	Item	1956	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. CATTLE:</b>				
1. <i>Males over 3 years—</i>				
(i)	Used for breeding Only ..	1,718	1,122	1,004
(ii)	Used for breeding & work both ..	6,72,306	18,706	17,340
(iii)	Used for work only ..		7,01,160	6,54,755
(iv)	Not in use for breeding or work ..	13,674	7,606	8,677
Total males over 3 years ..		6,87,698	7,28,594	6,81,776
2. <i>Females over 3 years—</i>				
(i)	Breeding—			
(a)	In milk ..	2,62,924	2,49,065	2,33,621
(b)	Dry ..	2,72,561	2,96,457	3,15,352
(c)	Not calved even once ..	57,585	61,622	61,139
(ii)	Used for work only ..	220	1,464	1,861
(iii)	Not in use for breeding or work ..	3,901	3,740	3,094
Total females over 3 years ..		5,97,191	6,12,348	6,15,067
3. <i>Young stock—</i>				
(i)	Male ..	2,89,673	2,78,766	2,90,764
(ii)	Female ..	2,82,035	2,88,856	3,09,987
Total young stock ..		5,71,708	5,67,622	5,94,751
Total Cattle ..		18,56,597	19,08,564	18,91,594

1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. BUFFALOES :</b>				
1. <i>Males over 3 years—</i>				
(i) Used for breeding only		5,595	3,961	3,574
(ii) Used for breeding and work both	}	8,785	1,149	711
(iii) Used for work only				
(iv) Not in use for breeding or work ..		528	599	656
Total males over 3 years ..		14,908	14,188	14,654
2. <i>Females over 3 years—</i>				
(i) Breeding—				
(a) In milk ..		1,49,660	1,41,117	1,17,629
(b) Dry ..		1,17,260	1,26,648	1,22,694
(c) Not calved even once		30,493	35,840	29,241
(ii) Working ..		351	517	773
(iii) Not in use for breeding or work ..		1,936	1,296	1,488
Total females over 3 years ..		2,99,700	3,05,418	2,71,825
3. <i>Young stock—</i>				
(i) Male ..		46,748	30,612	27,391
(ii) Female ..		1,30,090	1,03,278	1,01,486
Total young stock ..		1,76,838	1,33,890	1,28,877
Total Buffaloes ..		4,91,446	4,53,496	4,15,356
III. <b>YAKS</b>	..		2,533	3,226
<b>IV. SHEEP :</b>				
1. Under 1 year ..		1,84,005	1,86,668	3,07,040
2. Over 1 year				
(i) Male ..		1,72,550	1,66,589	1,89,070
(ii) Female ..		5,57,363	5,48,456	5,52,807
Total sheep ..		9,13,918	9,01,713	10,48,917

1	2	3	4	5
<b>V. GOATS :</b>				
1. Under 1 year	..	2,09,799	1,98,015	2,10,675
2. Over 1 year				
(i) Male	..	1,45,704	1,34,716	1,17,559
(ii) Female	..	5,81,743	5,18,725	4,84,807
Total Goats	..	9,37,246	8,51,456	8,13,041

**VI. HORSES AND PONIES :**

1. Upto 3 years	..	3,887	3,033	3,048
2. Over 3 years				
(i) Male	..	5,271	5,724	5,637
(ii) Female	..	4,851	5,225	5,827
Total Horses and Ponies	..	14,009	13,982	14,512

**VII. MULES :**

1. Upto 3 years	}		645	865
2. Over 3 years		5,533	6,500	5,623
Total mules	..	5,533	7,145	6,488

**VIII. DONKEYS :**

1. Male	..	1,776	1,692	1,903
2. Female	..	2,386	2,924	2,722
Total donkeys	..	4,162	4,616	4,625

**IX. CAMELS :**

1. Over 4 years	}		704	602
2. 4 years and under		977	29	68
Total camels	..	977	733	670

1	2	3	4	5
<b>X. Pigs :</b>				
1. Male				1,510
2. Female	}	2,448	2,722	1,359
Total pigs	..	2,448	2,722	2,869

**XI. POULTRY :**

1. Hens	..	46,512	69,954	1,08,330
2. Cocks	..	24,085	33,969	38,838
3. Chicken	..	31,539	56,937	58,799
4. Ducks	..	59	114	181
5. Drakes	..	34	156	261
6. Ducklings	..	19	182	204
7. Others	..	..	..	15



## APPENDIX—IV

## SEED RATES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Crop	Seed rate per hectare (M. T.)
1	2	3
1.	Rice	.. 0.10422
2.	Maize	.. 0.04612
3.	Wheat	.. 0.08485
4.	Ragi	.. 0.03505
5.	Barley	.. 0.11437
6.	Jowar	.. 0.02306
7.	Bajra	.. 0.01383
8.	Other Cereals & Millets	.. 0.03505
9.	Gram	.. 0.05995
10.	Masur	.. 0.01845
11.	Other main pulses	.. 0.04150
12.	Other pulses	Seed rate of masur and other main pulses (except gram) per hectare.
13.	Potato	.. 0.81902
14.	Onions	.. 2.5% of value
15.	Other vegetables	.. 2.5% of value
16.	Sugarcane	.. 3.96599
17.	Chillies	.. 0.00277
18.	Ginger (green)	.. 0.55339
19.	Turmeric	.. 0.12267
20.	Other food crops	Value per hectare of ragi seed.
21.	Other condiments and spices	Rate per hectare of chillies seed.
22.	Cotton	.. 0.01199
23.	Sannhemp	.. 1% of value
24.	Other fibres	.. 1% of value
25.	Groundnut	.. 0.05534
26.	Sesamum	.. 0.00369
27.	Rape and Mustard	0.01383
28.	Linseed	.. 0.01383
29.	Other oil seeds	.. 80% of the value per hectare of rape & mustard seed.

1	2	3
30. Tobacco	.. 0.00738	
31. Fodder crops	.. Value per hectare of jowar seed.	
32. Other non-food crops	.. Value per hectare of jowar seed.	

APPENDIX-V  
OUTTURN OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1. Timber :</b>								
	(i) Sal	Cu mt.	7,784	28,380	30,460	21,932	13,074	7,883
	(ii) Deodar	"	93,067	1,16,020	1,29,082	1,10,786	1,03,902	92,510
	(iii) Kail	"	1,46,882	1,38,210	1,27,356	1,19,477	1,00,866	86,112
	(iv) Fir	"	2,08,734	1,72,598	1,67,519	1,30,737	1,12,314	98,418
	(v) Chil	"	55,442	89,780	1,23,762	87,957	48,543	1,70,044
	(vi) Other species	"	14,191	10,933	20,438	21,092	24,728	17,978
	(vii) Round Wood	"	59,845	59,353	81,979	32,707	50,169	38,209
	<b>Total</b>		5,85,945	6,15,274	6,80,596	5,24,688	4,53,596	5,11,154
<b>2. Fuel Wood</b>								
		Cu mt.	1,55,259	1,33,546	1,18,639	1,35,524	1,53,908	76,143
<b>3. Minor Products:</b>								
	(i) Resin	Qtls.	1,49,006	1,44,138	1,39,392	1,43,905	1,42,706	1,71,326
	(ii) Others	'000 Rs.	2,270	2,255	1,751	1,181	1,293	1,814

Note.—The figures of outturn of timber, fuel wood and Resin upto the year 1970-71 has been reported in the Forest Statistics-1972, issued by the Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh. Figures for later years as also the break up of timber into various species has been obtained from the Forest Department.

## APPENDIX—VI

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS IN SMALL SCALE  
MANUFACTURING

Sl. No.	Industry	Average earnings per worker 1959-60 (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Cotton textiles ..	998
2.	Textile industries otherwise unclassified ..	551
3.	Leather, leather products and footwear ..	622
4.	Furnitures and fixtures ..	2,781
5.	Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures ..	1,247
6.	Non-metallic mineral products ..	1,934
7.	Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclas- sified ..	799
8.	Transport equipment ..	1,732
9.	Vegetable oil and dairy products ..	1,435
10.	Grains & pulses ..	2,144
11.	Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified..	1,355

## NOTE:

*Category 1.* Used in major group 23-Textiles-cotton.

*Category 2.* Used in major group 24 (Textiles-Jute), 25 (Textile-wool), 26 (Textile-silk) and 27 (Textile-miscellaneous).

*Category 3.* Used in major group 31 (leather and leather products).

*Category 4.* Used in minor group 281 (Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.)

*Category 5.* Used in major group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) except minor group 281.

*Category 6.* Used in major group 34, 35 (Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal).

*Category 7.* Used in major group 36 (Basic metal and their products except Machinery and Transport equipment).

*Category 8.* Used in major group 37 (Machinery-All kinds other than transport and electrical equipment) and 38 (Transport equipment).

*Category 9.* Used for major group 33 (chemical and chemical products) and 20 (Food-stuffs) except minor groups 200 and 205.

*Category 10.* Used for minor group 200 (Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 205 (Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products). 1/5th of these earnings have also been used for major groups 21 (Beverages) and 22 (tobacco products).

*Category 11.* Used for major group 29 (paper and paper products), 30 (printing and publishing), 32 (rubber, petroleum and coal products) and 39 (Misc. manufacturing industries).

## APPENDIX—VII

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS IN TRADE, STORAGE  
WAREHOUSING, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Sl. No.	Industry	Average an nual earnings per worker 1959-60 (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Wholesale trade in food-stuffs	4,734
2.	Wholesale trade in commodities other than food-stuffs	.. 3,488
3.	Retail trade in food-stuffs	.. 2,074
4.	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	.. 2,797
5.	Retail trade in textile and leather goods	.. 2,251
6.	Retail trade other-wise unclassified	.. 1,985*
7.	Storage and Warehousing	.. @
8.	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	.. 1,224

\*Used for the group Miscellaneous retail trade.

@Earnings of 'retail trade otherwise unclassified' have been used.

## APPENDIX—VIII

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS IN OTHER  
SERVICES

Sl. No.	Industry	Average earnings per worker 1959-60 (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Medical and Health	1,932
2.	Domestic Services	554
3.	Barbers and beauty shops	1,046
4.	Laundries & laundry services	1,380
5.	Recreation services	2,500
6.	Legal & business services	2,419
7.	Arts, letters & journalism	1,615
8.	Religious, charitable and welfare services ..	787

**PART II**  
**TABLES 1 TO 42**

**ABBREVIATIONS USED**

<b>P</b>	<b>Provisional</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Quick</b>
<b>-</b>	<b>Not available</b>

TABLE 1

**COMPARISON OF MOVEMENT OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST  
(AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES)**

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
<b>1. Net Domestic Product (Rs. lakhs) :</b>							
(i) At current prices ..	17,133.68	18,936.50	19,639.04	21,868.67	23,713.75	25,951.59	..
(ii) At 1960-61 prices ..	10,103.76	10,880.80	11,098.13	11,559.17	11,840.93	11,857.13	12,298.20
<b>2. Estimated population (in lakhs)</b>							
..	32.18	32.86	33.55	34.25	34.97	35.70	36.45
<b>3. Per capita net Domestic Product (Rs.):</b>							
(i) At current prices	532.4	576.3	586.0	638.5	678.1	726.9	..
(ii) At 1960-61 prices	314.0	331.1	330.8	337.5	338.6	332.1	337.4



4. Index numbers of net Domestic Product with 1967-68 as base :

(i) At current prices ..	100.0	110.5	114.7	127.6	138.4	151.5	..
(ii) At 1960-61 prices ..	100.0	107.7	109.8	114.4	117.2	117.4	121.7

5. Index numbers of per capita net Domestic product with 1967-68 as base :

(i) At current prices ..	100.0	108.2	110.1	119.9	127.4	136.5	..
(ii) At 1960-61 prices ..	100.0	105.4	105.4	107.5	107.8	105.8	107.5

**TABLE 2**  
**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN**  
**(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Sector	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	
<hr/>							
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..	9,499.75	10,454.05	10,305.36	11,038.75	11,423.87	12,119.03	
2. Forestry and logging ..	872.87	972.20	1,105.26	987.60	1,013.00	1,208.03	
3. Fishing ..	7.56	6.82	8.78	8.64	9.32	9.45	
Sub-total ..	10,380.18	11,433.07	11,419.40	12,034.99	12,446.19	13,336.51	
<hr/>							
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	12.14	14.42	15.98	26.91	31.02	59.67	
5. Manufacturing (Registered) ..	239.34	315.14	629.17	552.92	644.31	620.30	
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered) ..	711.33	762.40	907.38	982.85	1,112.37	1,210.65	
7. Construction ..	1,264.25	1,442.70	1,572.23	1,719.42	2,197.02	2,861.54	
8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary services ..	147.34	154.17	121.84	281.59	202.15	189.60	
Sub-total ..	2,374.40	2,688.83	3,246.60	3,563.69	4,186.87	4,941.76	

9. Transport and Communications ..	428.45	480.78	467.01	654.04	680.25	688.17
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants ..	1,259.42	1,332.96	1,229.23	1,604.09	1,954.01	2,027.39
Sub-total ..	1,687.87	1,813.74	1,696.24	2,258.13	2,634.26	2,715.56
11. Banking and Insurance ..	95.27	117.73	134.12	175.91	223.39	233.08
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings ..	475.81	532.13	614.60	654.23	696.13	814.68
13. Public Administration ..	873.29	942.17	987.16	1,208.60	1,347.44	1,559.05
14. Other Services ..	1,246.86	1,408.83	1,560.92	1,973.12	2,179.47	2,350.95
Sub-total ..	2,691.23	3,000.86	3,296.80	4,011.86	4,446.43	4,957.76
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost)	17,133.68	18,936.50	19,659.04	21,868.67	23,713.75	25,951.59

TABLE 3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Sector	(Rs. lakhs)							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8	
1. Agriculture and Ani- mal Husbandry ..	5,027.82	5,485.79	5,415.21	5,887.33	5,888.00	5,462.37	5,543.37	
2. Forestry and Logging	686.75	738.90	799.05	621.53	614.32	643.41	643.41	
3. Fishing ..	5.40	4.87	6.27	6.17	6.66	6.75	7.52	
Sub-total ..	5,719.97	6,229.56	6,220.53	6,515.03	6,508.98	6,112.53	6,194.30	
4. Mining and Quarrying..	8.99	10.60	11.83	20.40	22.89	41.15	63.36	
5. Manufacturing (Re- gistered) ..	181.24	233.31	437.26	356.96	385.59	351.05	351.05	
6. Manufacturing (Un- registered) ..	514.64	525.32	536.31	547.49	558.98	570.63	582.48	
7. Construction ..	914.67	994.07	929.27	957.78	1,104.03	1,348.76	1,469.47	

8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services ..	76.85	77.56	62.87	114.68	78.75	74.12	96.93
Sub-total ..	1,696.39	1,840.86	1,977.54	1,997.31	2,150.24	2,385.71	2,563.29
9. Transport and Communications ..	263.33	279.26	278.91	334.69	317.76	319.70	322.81
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants ..	626.89	649.91	673.92	698.95	725.05	752.28	780.74
Sub-total ..	890.22	929.17	952.83	1033.64	1,042.81	1,071.98	1,103.55
11. Banking and Insurance ..	86.78	95.55	105.96	123.03	146.45	147.07	153.67
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings ..	360.34	367.88	375.59	383.47	391.49	399.69	408.07
13. Public Administration	470.27	484.66	477.58	461.65	497.03	575.08	646.81
14. Other Services ..	879.79	933.12	988.10	1045.04	1,103.93	1,165.07	1,228.51
Sub-total ..	1,797.18	1,881.21	1,947.23	2,013.19	2,138.90	2,286.91	2,437.06
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost) ..	10,103.76	10,880.80	11,098.13	11,559.17	11,840.93	11,857.13	12,298.20

TABLE 4

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Sector	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	55.45	55.20	52.42	50.48	48.17	46.70
2. Forestry and Logging	5.09	5.13	5.62	4.51	4.27	4.65
3. Fishing	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Sub-total	60.58	60.37	58.09	55.03	52.48	51.39
4. Mining and Quarrying	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.23
5. Manufacturing (Registered)	1.40	1.66	3.20	2.53	2.72	2.39
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered)	4.15	4.03	4.61	4.50	4.69	4.66
7. Construction	7.38	7.62	8.00	7.86	9.27	11.03
8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services	0.86	0.81	0.62	1.29	0.85	0.73
Sub-total	13.86	14.20	16.51	16.30	17.66	19.04

9. Transport and Communications...	2.50	2.54	2.38	2.99	2.87	2.65
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and restaurants ..	7.35	7.04	6.25	7.34	8.24	7.81
Sub-total ..	9.85	9.58	8.63	10.33	11.11	10.46
11. Banking and Insurance ..	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.80	0.94	0.90
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings ..	2.78	2.81	3.13	2.99	2.94	3.14
13. Public Administration ..	5.09	4.98	5.02	5.53	5.68	6.01
14. Other Services ..	7.28	7.44	7.94	9.02	9.19	9.06
Sub-total ..	15.71	15.85	16.77	18.34	18.75	19.11
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost) ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 5

**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Sector	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	49.76	50.42	48.79	50.93	49.72	46.07	45.08
2. Forestry and Logging	6.80	6.79	7.20	5.38	5.19	5.43	5.23
3. Fishing	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06
Sub-total	56.61	57.25	56.05	56.36	54.97	51.55	50.37
4. Mining and Quarrying	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.35	0.51
5. Manufacturing (Registered)	1.79	2.14	3.94	3.09	3.26	2.96	2.85
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered)	5.10	4.83	4.83	4.74	4.72	4.81	4.74
7. Construction	9.05	9.14	8.37	8.28	9.32	11.38	11.95
8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services	0.76	0.71	0.57	0.99	0.67	0.62	0.79
Sub-total	16.79	16.92	17.82	17.28	18.16	20.12	20.84



9. Transport and Communications	2.61	2.57	2.51	2.90	2.69	2.70	2.62
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants	6.20	5.97	6.07	6.04	6.12	6.34	6.35
Sub-total	8.81	8.54	8.58	8.94	8.81	9.04	8.97
11. Banking and Insurance	0.86	0.88	0.96	1.07	1.24	1.24	1.25
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	3.57	3.38	3.39	3.32	3.30	3.37	3.32
13. Public Administration	4.65	4.45	4.30	3.99	4.20	4.85	5.26
14. Other Services	8.71	8.58	8.90	9.04	9.32	9.83	9.99
Sub-total	17.79	17.29	17.55	17.42	18.06	19.29	19.82
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 6

INDICES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Sector	1967-68	1968-69	1969-60	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..	100.00	110.04	108.48	116.20	120.25	127.57
2. Forestry and logging ..	100.00	111.38	126.62	113.14	116.05	138.40
3. Fishing ..	100.00	90.21	116.14	114.28	123.28	125.00
Sub-total ..	100.00	110.14	110.01	115.94	119.90	128.48
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	100.00	118.78	131.63	221.67	255.52	491.52
5. Manufacturing (Registered) ..	100.00	131.67	262.88	231.02	269.20	259.17
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered) ..	100.00	107.18	127.56	138.17	156.38	170.20
7. Construction ..	100.00	114.11	124.36	136.00	173.78	226.34
8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services ..	100.00	104.64	82.69	191.12	137.20	128.68
Sub-total ..	100.00	113.24	136.73	150.09	176.33	208.13

9. Transport and Communications	100.00	112.21	109.00	152.65	158.77	160.62
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants	100.00	105.84	97.60	127.37	155.15	160.98
Sub-total	100.00	107.46	100.50	133.78	156.07	160.89
11. Banking and Insurance	100.00	123.58	140.78	184.64	234.48	244.65
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	100.00	111.84	129.17	137.50	146.30	171.22
13. Public Administration	100.00	107.89	113.04	138.40	154.29	178.52
14. Other Services	100.00	112.99	125.19	158.25	174.80	188.55
Sub-total	100.00	111.50	122.50	149.07	165.22	184.22
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost)	100.00	110.52	114.74	127.64	138.40	151.46

TABLE 7

INDICES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Sector	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	100.00	109.11	107.70	117.10	117.11	108.64	110.25
2. Forestry and Logging	100.00	107.59	116.35	90.50	89.45	93.69	93.69
3. Fishing	100.00	90.18	116.11	114.26	123.33	125.00	139.26
Sub-total	100.00	108.91	108.75	113.90	113.79	106.86	108.29
4. Mining and Quarrying	100.00	117.91	131.59	226.92	254.62	457.73	704.78
5. Manufacturing (Registered)	100.00	128.73	241.26	196.95	212.75	193.69	193.69
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered)	100.00	102.08	104.21	106.38	108.62	110.88	113.18
7. Construction	100.00	108.68	101.60	104.71	120.70	147.46	160.66
8. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services	100.00	100.92	81.81	149.22	102.47	96.45	126.13
Sub-total	100.00	108.52	116.57	117.74	126.75	140.63	151.10

9. Transport and Communications	100.00	106.05	105.92	127.10	120.67	121.41	122.59
10. Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants	100.00	103.67	107.50	111.49	115.66	120.00	124.54
Sub-total	100.00	104.38	107.03	116.11	117.14	120.42	123.96
11. Banking and Insurance	100.00	110.10	122.10	141.77	168.76	169.47	177.08
12. Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	100.00	102.09	104.23	106.42	108.64	110.92	113.24
13. Public Administration	100.00	103.06	101.55	98.17	105.69	122.29	137.54
14. Other Services	100.00	106.06	112.31	118.78	125.48	132.42	139.64
Sub-total	100.00	104.68	108.35	112.02	119.01	127.25	135.60
15. Total Income (net Domestic Product at factor cost)	100.00	107.69	109.84	114.40	117.19	117.35	121.72

TABLE 8

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY PRIMARY  
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Sectors			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	10,392.32	2,362.26	4,379.10	17,133.68
1968-69	11,447.49	2,674.41	4,814.60	18,936.50
1969-70	11,435.38	3,230.62	4,993.04	19,659.04
1970-71(P)	12,061.90	3,536.78	6,269.99	21,868.67
1971-72(P)	12,477.21	4,155.85	7,080.69	23,713.75
1972-73(P)	13,396.18	4,882.09	7,673.32	25,951.59

TABLE 9

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY PRIMARY  
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Sectors			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	5,728.96	1,687.40	2,687.40	10,103.76
1968-69	6,240.16	1,830.26	2,810.38	10,880.80
1969-70	6,232.36	1,965.71	2,900.06	11,098.13
1970-71(P)	6,535.43	1,976.91	3,046.83	11,559.17
1971-72(P)	6,531.87	2,127.35	3,181.71	11,840.93
1972-73(P)	6,153.68	2,344.56	3,358.89	11,857.13
1973-74(Q)	6,257.66	2,499.93	3,540.61	12,298.20

TABLE 10

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY PRIMARY  
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITY-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Year	Sectors			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	60.65	13.79	25.56	100.00
1968-69	60.45	14.12	25.43	100.00
1969-70	58.17	16.43	25.40	100.00
1970-71(P)	55.16	16.17	28.67	100.00
1971-72(P)	52.62	17.52	29.86	100.00
1972-73(P)	51.62	18.81	29.57	100.00

TABLE 11

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY PRIMARY,  
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS OF  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Year	Sectors			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	56.70	16.70	26.60	100.00
1968-69	57.35	16.82	25.83	100.00
1969-70	56.16	17.71	26.13	100.00
1970-71(P)	56.54	17.10	26.36	100.00
1971-72(P)	55.16	17.97	26.87	100.00
1972-73(P)	51.90	19.77	28.33	100.00
1973-74(Q)	50.88	20.33	28.79	100.00

TABLE 12

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM AGRICULTURE**  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Item	(Rs. Lakhs)						
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	
1. Gross value of output from agriculture (proper) ..	9,074.17	9,851.51	9,969.47	10,666.01	11,010.27	11,755.03	
2. Gross value of output from livestock ..	2,814.15	2,882.93	2,915.01	3,023.14	3,174.20	3,367.88	
3. Gross value of output from agriculture (proper) and livestock ..	11,888.32	12,734.44	12,884.48	13,689.15	14,184.47	15,122.91	
4. Deductions:							
4.1 Seed ..	585.50	597.64	607.08	594.05	623.76	721.99	
4.2 Chemical fertilizers ..	119.00	84.00	91.00	91.00	56.00	67.00	
4.3 Organic manures ..	232.07	233.72	235.40	237.10	238.81	240.55	
4.4 Pesticides and insecticides ..	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	67.00	84.00	
4.5 Current repairs, maintenance and operational costs ..	90.00	100.00	109.00	123.00	137.00	151.00	
4.6 Feed cost ..	1,152.00	1,033.00	1,279.00	1,320.00	1,324.00	1,379.00	
4.7 Diesel oil ..	5.00	7.00	12.00	16.00	22.00	22.00	



4.8 Market charges	..	47.00	51.03	51.64	55.25	57.03	78.34
4.9 Depreciation	..	156.00	172.00	195.00	216.00	244.00	273.00
5. Net Product from agriculture (proper) and livestock	..	9,494.75	10,449.05	10,297.36	11,030.75	11,414.87	12,106.03
6. Add: net product from operation of government irrigation systems		5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	13.00
7. Net product from agriculture (proper), livestock and ancillary activities	..	9,499.75	10,454.05	10,305.36	11,038.75	11,423.87	12,119.03

TABLE 12.1

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

		(Hectares)							
Item		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	(P) 8	
I. CEREALS:									
1. Rice	..	99,514	97,057	1,00,287	1,03,869	97,667	97,912	96,849	
2. Wheat	..	3,15,738	3,23,919	3,23,488	3,17,672	3,21,893	3,18,500	3,02,686	
3. Jowar	..	366	836	1	12	5	12	..	
4. Bajra	..	88	69	98	76	34	55	..	
5. Barley	..	45,470	45,130	43,327	40,387	41,029	42,318	39,138	
6. Maize	..	2,42,480	2,52,382	2,57,191	2,57,255	2,53,058	2,61,718	2,47,771	
7. Ragi	..	14,134	16,059	13,882	14,149	12,031	13,062	12,354	
8. Small millets and other cereals	..	32,758	29,961	32,253	31,019	27,522	41,713	..	
Sub-total-I		7,50,548	7,65,413	7,70,527	7,64,439	7,53,239	7,75,290	..	
II. PULSES:									
1. Gram	..	22,436	15,923	16,166	27,360	30,062	27,904	29,653	
2. Green gram	..	162	96	132	144	107	182	217	
3. Red gram	..	1,388	87	259	281	1,937	500	635	
4. Black gram	..	28,089	24,756	27,549	27,679	26,824	28,036	26,603	

5. Masur ..	2,792	2,862	2,175	2,095	2,438	2,892	3,059
6. Other pulses and horse gram ..	14,992	15,500	14,312	14,165	12,312	12,622	..
Sub-total-II ..	69,859	59,224	60,593	71,724	73,680	72,136	..

### III. SUGARCANE:

1. Sugarcane ..	3,348	4,608	4,361	3,922	3,679	3,664	3,499
Sub-total-III ..	3,348	4,608	4,361	3,922	3,679	3,664	3,499

### IV. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

1. Potato ..	17,798	17,143	19,535	15,981	14,716	14,512	14,137
2. Onion ..	815	927	794	867	864	891	..
3. Other vegetables ..	3,443	3,484	4,055	3,698	3,655	4,154	..
4. Apples ..	5,964	7,962	9,842	9,129	11,003	11,802	..
5. Other fresh and dry fruits ..	2,424	2,553	2,556	2,824	3,489	4,841	..
Sub-total-IV ..	30,444	32,069	36,782	32,499	33,727	36,200	..

### V. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES:

1. Chillies ..	423	421	395	456	478	481	473
2. Ginger ..	1,572	1,677	1,755	1,835	2,240	2,193	1,950

TABLE 12.1—*concd.*

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							(P)
3. Turmeric ..	31	31	34	35	39	48	..
4. Other condiments and spices ..	271	301	296	339	324	314	..
Sub-total-V ..	2,297	2,430	2,480	2,665	3,081	3,036	..
Other miscellaneous food crops ..	8	311	17	381	46	53	..
VI. FIBRES:							
1. Cotton ..	840	949	750	618	559	541	..
2. Sannhemp ..	447	318	358	421	318	265	..
3. Other fibres ..	104	43	—	11	278	199	..
Sub-total-VI ..	1,391	1,310	1,108	1,050	1,155	1,005	..
VII. OILSEEDS:							
1. Groundnut ..	3,254	2,409	1,941	1,900	1,969	1,770	1,412
2. Sesamum ..	8,252	7,346	7,944	9,000	6,698	7,733	7,191
3. Rape and mustard ..	7,479	5,748	4,670	4,649	4,659	6,908	5,082

4. Linseed	..	6,856	6,238	6,602	6,536	6,833	6,935	..
5. Other oilseeds	..	1,053	379	101	134	447	599	..
Sub-total-VII..		26,894	22,140	21,258	22,219	20,606	23,945	..
<b>VIII. DRUGS AND NARCOTICS:</b>								
1. Tobacco	..	911	938	863	846	642	665	473
2. Tea	..	3,990	4,222	4,273	3,935	4,129	3,916	..
3. Other drugs and narcotics	..	21	1	70	99	82	75	..
Sub-total-VIII..		4,922	5,161	5,206	4,880	4,853	4,656	..
<b>Other miscellaneous non-food crops</b>								
Other miscellaneous non-food crops	..	234	1,107	313	317	86	59	..
Fodder crops	..	8,697	8,396	7,905	7,645	7,157	9,261	..
Total-Food and non-food crops	..	8,98,642	9,02,169	9,10,550	9,11,741	9,01,309	9,29,305	..

\*Based on final forecast reports released by DLR.

TABLE 12.2

## OUTTURN OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Metric tons)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(P) 8
<b>I. CEREALS:</b>							
1. Rice	..	1,12,198	99,592	1,17,420	1,22,469	1,03,220	88,521
2. Wheat	..	2,68,099	2,94,817	2,68,223	2,60,800	3,89,302	3,36,449
3. Jowar	..	15	211	—	—	—	6
4. Bajra	..	41	5	47	35	13	22
5. Barley	..	53,305	70,936	38,461	36,836	67,047	55,200
6. Maize	..	3,92,758	4,04,843	4,45,740	4,76,269	3,26,520	4,05,881
7. Ragi	..	7,327	12,721	11,035	11,003	6,678	11,825
8. Small millets and other cereals	..	12,853	15,318	18,338	18,240	11,831	16,675
							..
<b>II. PULSES:</b>							
1. Gram	..	9,408	7,253	9,347	15,509	16,475	15,801
2. Green gram	..	36	33	39	48	74	47
3. Red gram	..	176	42	75	121	531	224
4. Black gram	..	7,205	8,280	8,792	8,504	8,276	9,348
5. Masur	..	660	1,020	771	722	833	962
6. Other pulses and horse gram..	..	6,917	5,204	4,227	4,009	3,703	4,604
							..
							25,941
							86
							322
							7,648
							1154
							..

## III. SUGARCANE:

1. Sugarcane (gur)	..	3,491	3,878	6,866	6,658	6,314	5,906	4,762
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## IV. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

1. Potato	..	55,192	82,920	95,452	78,822	49,658	75,259	69,722
2. Onion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Other fresh and dry fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## V. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES AND OTHER FOOD CROPS:

1. Chillies	..	188	137	124	145	138	152	110
2. Ginger	..	457	979	842	1,328	1,165	1,430	663
3. Turneric	..	9	12	8	8	17	31	..
4. Other condiments and spices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Other miscellaneous food-crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## VI. FIBRES:

1. Cotton	..	107	340	247	216	215	194	..
2. Sannhemp	..	82	141	143	158	237	101	..
3. Other fibres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12.2—*concd.*OUTTURN OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—*Contd.*

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	(Metric tons)	
							1973-74*	(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8

## VII. OILSEEDS:

1. Groundnut	..	3,327	2,433	2,002	1,987	2,015	1,913	1,518
2. Sesamum	..	1,706	3,912	1,552	1,774	1,550	2,196	1,779
3. Rape and Mustard	..	2,045	2,047	1,641	1,628	1,933	2,247	1,726
4. Linseed	..	1,433	3,650	2,849	2,853	2,473	3,336	..
5. Other oilseeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## VIII. DRUGS AND NARCOTICS AND OTHER NON FOOD CROPS

1. Tobacco	..	360	391	321	279	262	285	240
2. Tea	..	1,308	897	1,508	1,402	1,525	1,445	..
3. Other drugs and narcotics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other miscellaneous non-food crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Fodder crops	..	81,247	78,435	73,848	71,420	66,861	86,516	..



## IX. BYE PRODUCTS:

1. Straws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Grass	..	34,22,000	34,22,000	26,49,000	27,27,000	27,27,000	27,82,000
3. Rice husk	..	29,407	26,103	30,776	32,099	27,054	23,201
4. Rice bran	..	7,100	6,200	7,200	7,800	6,600	5,000
5. Sesamum sticks	..	3,806	3,388	3,664	4,151	3,089	3,566
6. Arhar sticks	..	1,174	280	500	807	3,542	1,494
7. Cotton sticks	..	775	875	692	570	516	499
8. Bagasse	..	487	461	1,156	1,148	1,092	1,002
9. Cane trash	..	3,491	3,878	6,866	6,658	6,314	5,906
10. Farmyard wood—							
(i) Industrial wood (‘000 Cu. Mt.)	..	11	11	11	13	13	13
(ii) Fire wood (‘000Cu. Mt.)	..	463	466	466	531	531	531

\*Based on final forecast reports released by DLR.

TABLE 12.3

**ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM AGRICULTURE (PROPER)**  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Item	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
<b>I. CEREALS:</b>							
1. Rice	1,231.37	1,041.89	1,251.74	1,314.50	1,112.16	1,077.07	
2. Wheat	2,046.40	2,247.98	2,078.73	1,912.71	3,015.38	3,101.15	
3. Jowar	0.11	1.44	—	—	—	0.05	
4. Bajra	0.30	0.03	0.29	0.23	0.10	0.17	
5. Barley	390.94	484.24	250.59	238.76	495.65	416.59	
6. Maize	2,749.31	2,926.53	3,117.86	3,050.36	2,164.21	3,104.58	
7. Ragi	51.59	89.11	73.47	74.32	48.26	82.58	
8. Small millets and other cereals	104.68	146.23	131.24	106.88	60.77	95.30	
<b>Sub-Total-I</b>	6,574.70	6,937.45	6,903.92	6,697.76	6,896.53	7,877.49	
<b>II. PULSES:</b>							
1. Gram	77.92	64.61	97.30	145.25	181.02	241.39	
2. Green gram	0.34	0.31	0.49	0.69	1.22	1.03	

3. Red gram	..	1.65	0.39	0.94	1.73	8.78	4.93
4. Black gram	..	100.15	119.25	125.29	115.88	179.67	205.66
5. Masur	..	4.23	10.62	9.33	9.34	13.48	19.88
6. Other pulses and horse gram	..	77.43	61.61	50.51	46.29	42.17	85.62
Sub-Total-II		261.72	256.79	283.86	319.18	426.34	558.51

## III. SUGARCANE:

1. Sugarcane	..	15.79	23.37	22.12	19.86	13.58	17.04
2. Gur	..	47.99	25.96	51.29	49.01	64.68	80.56
Sub-Total-III	..	63.78	49.33	73.41	68.87	78.26	97.60

## IV. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

1. Potato	..	278.79	467.63	506.51	519.14	363.18	579.51
2. Fruits and other vegetables	..	437.07	541.16	730.55	1,337.23	1,453.74	634.83
Sub-Total-IV	..	715.86	1,008.79	1,237.06	1,856.37	1,816.92	1,214.34

TABLE 12.3

**ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM AGRICULTURE (PROPER)**  
**(AT CURRENT PRICES)—*concl.***

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7

**V. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES :**

1. Chillies	..	8.71	7.40	8.74	10.96	8.10	9.71
2. Ginger	..	17.38	45.30	33.38	65.60	76.18	122.99
3. Turmeric	..	0.29	0.45	0.50	0.38	1.12	1.55
4. Other condiments and spices	..	3.19	6.80	5.22	10.20	9.04	13.96
Sub-Total-V	..	29.57	59.95	47.84	87.14	94.44	147.61
Other miscellaneous food crops	..	0.03	1.73	0.09	2.00	0.18	0.34
Total food crops	..	7,645.66	8,314.04	8,546.18	9,031.32	9,312.67	9,895.89

**VI. FIBRES :**

1. Cotton	..	2.54	7.60	4.71	4.37	4.02	4.61
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2. Sannhemp	..	1.46	2.36	2.05	2.42	3.56	1.91
3. Other fibres	..	0.24	0.26	—	0.08	2.00	1.27
Sub-Total-VI	..	4.24	10.22	6.76	6.87	9.58	7.79

## VII. OILSEEDS:

1. Groundnut	..	26.22	20.30	16.30	26.28	26.65	32.71
2. Sesamum	..	23.69	70.10	30.68	35.50	31.13	46.68
3. Rape and mustard	..	34.48	27.41	23.03	24.74	34.96	53.15
4. Linseed	..	20.64	51.27	39.27	44.76	38.81	53.16
5. Other oilseeds	..	2.63	2.87	0.41	0.59	1.96	3.46
Sub-Total-VII	..	107.66	171.95	109.69	131.87	133.51	189.16

## VIII. DRUGS AND NARCOTICS:

1. Tobacco	..	8.90	9.78	7.71	7.31	7.21	8.06
2. Tea	..	6.92	4.60	7.66	7.12	7.75	8.68
3. Other drugs and narcotics	..	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sub-Total-VIII	..	15.82	14.38	15.37	14.43	14.96	16.74
Other miscellaneous non-food crops	..	0.47	1.92	0.69	0.74	0.33	0.30
Fodder crops	..	30.34	30.17	30.28	29.28	27.41	38.99
Total Non-food crops	..	158.53	228.64	162.79	183.19	185.79	252.98

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>IX. BYE-PRODUCTS :</b>							
1. Straws	..	646.86	676.40	681.30	773.00	829.00	872.00
2. Grass	..	295.66	304.56	242.91	253.88	264.25	296.28
3. Rice husk	..	4.61	4.10	5.19	5.41	4.73	4.05
4. Rice bran	..	16.43	14.48	16.82	19.13	16.84	14.02
5. Sesamum sticks	..	0.65	0.58	0.67	0.76	0.58	0.67
6. Arhar sticks	..	0.22	0.05	0.10	0.16	0.75	0.32
7. Cotton sticks	..	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.14
8. Bagasse	..	0.19	0.18	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.45
9. Cane trash	..	1.30	1.49	2.73	2.73	2.69	2.77
10. Farmyard Wood—							
(i) Industrial wood	..	31.01	32.16	34.17	45.64	46.65	53.69
(ii) Fire-wood	..	272.85	274.61	275.92	350.14	345.68	361.77
Sub-total-IX	..	1,269.98	1,308.83	1,260.50	1,451.50	1,511.81	1,606.16
Total gross value of out- put from agriculture (proper) ..							
		9,074.17	9,851.51	9,969.47	10,666.01	11,010.27	11,755.03

\*Included in 'Other miscellaneous non-food crops'.

TABLE 12.4

# ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS (AT CURRENT PRICES)

		(Rs. lakhs)						
Item		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS :								
1. Milk consumed as such	..	978.57	1,005.56	1,014.82	1,023.46	1,115.94	1,179.29	
2. Ghee	..	914.50	922.41	922.24	985.23	993.94	1,055.70	
3. Butter	..	15.34	15.46	15.45	16.49	16.63	17.64	
4. Lassi	..	250.41	257.33	259.69	261.91	285.57	301.79	
Sub- total—I	..	2,158.82	2,200.76	2,212.20	2,287.09	2,412.08	2,554.42	
II. MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS:								
1. Meat	..	86.60	89.49	92.47	95.50	97.34	103.66	
2. Bye-products	..	25.63	26.05	26.81	27.66	28.29	30.02	
3. Meat products from fallen animals	..	12.68	12.54	12.71	12.89	12.98	13.09	
Sub- total—II	..	124.91	128.08	131.99	136.05	138.61	146.77	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. POULTRY :							
1. Slaughtered for meat	..	23.04	23.22	25.44	29.29	32.48	38.57
2. Eggs	..	24.07	24.79	27.11	29.58	30.04	33.03
Sub-Total—III	..	47.11	48.01	52.55	58.87	62.52	71.60
IV. Hides and skins	..	75.43	80.95	79.76	81.31	82.77	87.62
V. Wool and hair	..	122.07	127.60	130.66	147.31	158.64	173.40
VI. Dung and manuring	..	247.91	249.68	251.54	255.21	256.82	259.54
VII. Increment in stock	..	37.90	47.85	56.31	57.30	62.76	74.53
Gross value of output from livestock	..	2,814.15	2,882.93	2,915.01	3,023.14	3,174.20	3,367.88



TABLE 13

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM AGRICULTURE**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Item	(Rs. lakhs)							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8	
1. Gross value of output from agriculture (proper) ..	5,236.42	5,651.15	5,647.15	6,068.22	6,087.30	5,631.06	5,726.17	
2. Gross value of output from livestock ..	1,502.57	1,511.00	1,519.55	1,528.88	1,538.84	1,549.71	1,561.12	
3. Gross value of output from agriculture (proper) and livestock	6,738.99	7,162.15	7,166.70	7,597.10	7,626.14	7,180.77	7,287.29	
4. Deductions:								
4.1 Seed ..	331.88	332.97	341.24	332.24	326.80	328.68	..	
4.2 Chemical fertilizers ..	81.50	59.40	60.00	66.00	37.00	41.00	..	
4.3 Organic manures ..	232.07	233.72	235.40	237.10	238.81	240.55	..	
4.4 Pesticides and insecticides ..	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	52.00	58.00	..	
4.5 Current repairs, maintenance and operational cost ..	78.00	84.00	88.00	91.00	96.00	101.00	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.6 Feed cost	..	825.60	790.00	840.60	787.00	784.00	743.00
4.7 Diesel oil	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	14.00	14.00
4.8 Market charges	..	27.12	29.27	29.25	31.43	31.53	29.17
4.9 Depreciation	..	131.00	141.00	152.00	158.00	167.00	176.00
5 Net product from agriculture (proper) and livestock	..	5,022.82	5,480.79	5,407.21	5,879.33	5,879.00	5,449.37
6. Add: Net product from operation of government irrigation systems..	..	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	13.00
7. Net product from agriculture (proper), livestock and ancillary activities	..	5,027.82	5,485.79	5,415.21	5,887.33	5,888.00	5,462.37
							5,543.37*

\*In the absence of details of netting items, the net product has been estimated by deflating the gross product in the ratio of gross product to net product observed during 1972-73.

TABLE 13.1

ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM AGRICULTURE (PROPER)  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(At 1960-61 Prices)								(Rs. lakhs)
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8	
<b>I. CEREALS:</b>								
1. Rice	629.45	558.73	658.75	687.08	579.08	496.62	659.19	
2. Wheat	1,238.89	1,362.35	1,239.46	1,205.16	1,798.96	1,554.73	1,326.34	
3. Jowar	0.04	0.60	—	—	—	0.02	—	
4. Bajra	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.06	..	
5. Barley	218.65	290.97	157.76	151.10	275.02	226.42	151.08	
6. Maize	1,469.70	1,514.92	1,667.96	1,782.20	1,221.84	1,518.81	1,629.70	
7. Ragi	25.54	44.34	38.46	38.35	23.28	41.22	34.04	
8. Small millets and other cereals	56.77	80.87	73.35	72.49	33.75	47.24	..	
Sub-total-I	3,639.16	3,852.79	3,835.87	3,936.48	3,931.97	3,885.12	..	
<b>II. PULSES:</b>								
1. Gram	44.35	34.19	44.07	73.12	77.67	74.49	122.30	
2. Green gram	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.25	0.39	0.25	0.45	
3. Red gram	0.59	0.14	0.25	0.40	1.77	0.75	1.07	
4. Black gram	43.43	49.91	53.00	51.26	49.89	56.35	46.10	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Masur ..	2.98	4.61	3.48	3.26	3.76	4.34	5.21	
6. Other pulses and horse gram	34.35	25.87	21.14	20.01	18.08	22.82	28.59	
Sub-total-II ..	125.89	114.89	122.14	148.30	151.56	159.00	203.72	
III. SUGARCANE:								
1. Sugarcane ..	5.34	7.34	6.95	6.25	5.86	5.84	5.58	
2. Gur ..	7.84	7.44	18.62	18.50	17.60	16.14	12.23	
Sub-total-III ..	13.18	14.78	25.57	24.75	23.46	21.98	17.81	
IV. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:								
1. Potato ..	189.27	284.36	327.33	270.30	170.29	258.09	239.10	
2. Fruits and other vegetables ..	267.86	326.55	392.69	699.15	813.00	297.49	..	
Sub-total-IV ..	457.13	610.91	720.02	969.45	983.29	555.58	..	
V. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES:								
1. Chillies ..	4.19	3.06	2.77	3.23	3.08	3.39	2.45	
2. Ginger ..	10.10	21.64	18.61	29.36	25.75	31.61	14.66	
3. Turmeric ..	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.35	..	
4. Other condiments and spices ..	1.75	3.19	2.65	4.34	3.09	3.70	..	
Sub-total-V ..	16.14	28.02	24.12	37.02	32.11	39.05	..	
Other miscellaneous food crops ..	0.01	0.86	0.05	1.03	0.09	0.17	..	
Total food crops ..	4,251.51	4,622.25	4,727.77	5,117.03	5,122.48	4,660.90	..	

**VI. FIBRES:**

1. Cotton	..	1.10	3.50	2.54	2.20	2.07	1.89	..
2. Sannhetup	..	0.85	1.46	1.48	1.63	2.45	1.04	..
3. Other fibres	..	0.10	0.12	—	0.04	1.03	0.52	..
Sub-total-VI	..	2.05	5.08	4.02	3.87	5.55	3.45	..

**VII. OILSEEDS:**

1. Groundnut	..	17.86	13.06	10.75	10.67	10.82	10.27	8.15
2. Sesamum	..	20.14	46.18	18.32	20.94	18.30	25.92	21.00
3. Rape and mustard	..	16.30	16.32	13.08	12.98	15.41	17.91	13.76
4. Linseed	..	8.71	22.17	17.31	17.33	15.02	20.27	..
5. Other oilseeds	..	1.71	1.62	0.21	0.28	0.94	1.60	..
Sub-total-VII	..	64.72	99.35	59.67	62.20	60.49	75.97	..

**VIII. DRUGS AND NARCOTICS:**

1. Tobacco Crops	..	6.74	7.32	6.01	5.22	4.90	5.33	4.49
2. Tea	..	5.77	3.96	6.65	6.18	6.72	6.37	..
3. Other drugs and narcotics	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sub-total-VIII	..	12.51	11.28	12.66	11.40	11.62	11.70	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other miscellaneous non-food crops	..	0.34	1.48	0.51	0.55	0.22	0.18	..
Fodder	..	23.97	23.14	21.79	21.07	19.72	25.52	..
Total non-food crops	..	103.59	140.33	98.65	99.09	97.60	116.82	..
<b>IX. BYE-PRODUCTS:</b>								
1. Straws	..	493.00	500.90	482.00	486.00	503.00	488.00	..
2. Grass	..	228.93	228.93	177.22	182.44	182.44	186.12	..
3. Rice husk	..	3.90	3.46	4.08	4.26	3.59	3.08	4.09
4. Rice bran	..	7.61	6.64	7.71	8.36	7.07	5.36	..
5. Sesamum Stick	..	0.51	0.45	0.49	0.56	0.41	0.48	0.44
6. Arhar sticks	..	0.16	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.47	0.20	0.29
7. Cotton sticks	..	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.10	..
8. Bagasse	..	0.12	0.11	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.26
9. Cane trash	..	1.03	1.14	0.02	1.96	1.86	1.74	1.40
10. Farmyard wood—								
(i) Industrial wood	..	20.01	20.01	20.01	23.64	23.64	23.64	..
(ii) Fire-wood	..	125.89	126.71	126.71	144.38	144.38	144.38	..
Sub-total-IX	..	881.32	888.57	820.73	852.10	867.22	853.34	..
Total gross value of output from agriculture (proper)		5,236.42	5,651.15	5,647.15	6,068.22	6,087.30	5,631.06	5,726.17**

\*Included in 'other miscellaneous non-food crops'.

\*\*Estimated

TABLE 13.2

**ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
<b>I. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS:</b>							
1. Milk consumed as such	469.12	469.39	469.66	469.93	470.21	470.47	470.76
2. Ghee	477.28	477.58	477.87	478.11	478.40	478.69	478.99
3. Butter	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96
4. Lassi	120.05	120.12	120.19	120.26	120.33	120.40	120.47
Sub-total-I	1,074.41	1,075.05	1,075.68	1,076.26	1,076.90	1,077.52	1,078.18
<b>II. MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>							
1. Meat	41.55	41.98	42.45	42.99	43.59	44.34	45.11
2. Bye-products	13.74	13.93	14.11	14.37	14.61	14.91	15.21
3. Meat products from fallen animals	7.34	7.39	7.46	7.51	7.56	7.61	7.66
Sub-total-II	62.63	63.30	64.02	64.87	65.76	66.86	67.98

TABLE 13.2—*concd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>III. POULTRY:</b>								
1. Slaughtered for meat ..		11.15	12.15	13.23	14.41	15.70	17.11	18.64
2. Eggs ..		10.46	11.41	12.45	13.58	14.82	16.17	17.64
Sub-total-III ..		21.61	23.56	25.68	27.99	30.52	33.28	36.28
<b>IV. HIDES AND SKINS:</b>								
IV. Hides and skins ..		38.15	38.47	38.82	39.18	39.57	40.00	40.45
V. Wool and hair ..		39.85	41.42	42.71	44.36	46.12	48.13	50.32
VI. Dung and manuring ..		239.39	241.10	242.83	244.58	246.35	248.15	249.95
VII. Increment in stock ..		26.53	28.10	29.81	31.64	33.62	35.77	37.96
Gross value of output from livestock ..		1,502.57	1,511.00	1,519.55	1,528.88	1,538.84	1,549.71	1,561.12



TABLE 14  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM FORESTRY AND LOGGING  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)  
(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
1. Industrial wood	628.52	674.87	823.64	664.65	626.32	774.83
2. Fuel-wood	75.49	64.93	57.95	73.72	82.64	42.80
3. Minor forest products	206.55	267.07	263.27	280.77	299.85	353.13
4. New plantations	8.25	16.50	18.57	20.44	57.51	100.85
5. Gross value of output	918.81	1,023.37	1,163.43	1,039.58	1,066.32	1,271.61
6. Less: allowance for repairs and maintenance, cost of materials and depreciation of fixed assets	45.94	51.17	58.17	51.98	53.32	63.58
7. Net product	872.87	972.20	1,105.26	987.60	1,013.00	1,208.03

TABLE 15  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM FORESTRY AND LOGGING  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Industrial wood	540.73	563.61	643.04	459.13	423.20	454.90	454.90
2. Fuel-wood	46.43	39.94	35.49	40.53	46.02	22.77	22.77
3. Minor forest products	130.29	163.92	151.76	143.35	150.11	154.57	154.57
4. New plantations	5.44	10.32	10.81	11.23	27.32	45.03	45.03
5. Gross value of output	722.89	777.79	841.10	654.24	646.65	677.27	677.27
6. Less: allowance for repairs and maintenance, cost of materials and depreciation of fixed assets	36.14	38.89	42.05	32.71	32.33	33.86	33.86
7. Net product	686.75	738.90	799.05	621.53	614.32	643.41	643.41

TABLE 16

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM FISHING**  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(AI CURRENT PRICES)							(Rs. lakhs)
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Gross value of fish production	8.40	7.58	9.75	9.60	10.35	10.50	
2. Less: allowance for repairs and maintenance and other operational costs and depreciation	0.84	0.76	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.05	
3. Net Product	7.56	6.82	8.78	8.64	9.32	9.45	

TABLE 17

ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM FISHING  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. Lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Gross value of fish production	6.00	5.41	6.97	6.86	7.40	7.50	8.36
2. Less: allowance for repairs and maintenance and other operational costs and depreciation	0.60	0.54	0.70	0.69	0.74	0.75	0.84
3. Net Product	5.40	4.87	6.27	6.17	6.66	6.75	7.52

TABLE 18

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MINING AND QUARRYING**  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Item	(Rs. Lakhs)						
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	
1. Barytes	0.19	0.01	0.29	0.21	0.32	0.40	
2. Dolomite	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.17	
3. Quartz and Silica	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Gypsum	—	0.08	0.16	0.23	—	0.44	
5. Limestone	3.78	4.62	4.90	4.40	3.24	2.23	
6. Rock salt	2.88	2.85	3.97	5.04	4.81	5.74	
7. Minor Minerals	8.44	10.54	10.54	25.13	32.49	70.18	
8. Gross value of output	15.31	18.10	19.86	35.01	41.02	79.16	
9. Less : inputs and depreciation..	3.17	3.68	3.88	8.10	10.00	19.49	
10. Net Product	12.14	14.42	15.98	26.91	31.02	59.67	

TABLE 19

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MINING AND QUARRYING**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Barytes	0.14	0.01	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.54
2. Dolomite	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.12	—
3. Quartz and Silica	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gypsum	2.80	0.06	0.12	0.17	—	0.30	0.18
5. Limestone	2.13	3.40	3.63	3.34	2.39	1.54	1.30
6. Rock salt	2.13	2.09	2.94	3.82	3.55	3.96	3.35
7. Minor Minerals	6.25	7.75	7.80	19.05	23.98	48.40	78.82
8. Gross value of output	11.34	13.31	14.70	26.54	30.27	54.59	84.19
9. Less: inputs and depreciation..	2.35	2.71	2.87	6.14	7.38	13.44	20.83
10. Net product	8.99	10.60	11.83	20.40	22.89	41.15	63.36

TABLE 20  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MANUFACTURING (REGISTERED)  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(AT CURRENT PRICES)							(Rs. lakhs)
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
				(P)	(P)	(P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Gross value added by manufacture	240.00	316.00	630.90	554.44	646.08	622.01	
2. Less : imputed banking charges	0.66	0.86	1.73	1.52	1.77	1.71	
3. Net product	239.34	315.14	629.17	552.92	644.31	620.30	

TABLE 21  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MANUFACTURING (REGISTERED)  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Item	(Rs. lakhs)							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8	
<hr/>								
1. Gross value added by manufacture ..	181.73	233.95	438.45	357.93	386.64	352.01	352.01	
2. Less: imputed banking charges	0.49	0.64	1.19	0.97	1.05	0.96	0.96	
3. Net product ..	181.24	233.31	437.26	356.96	385.59	351.05	351.05	



TABLE 22

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MANUFACTURING (UN-REGISTERED)**  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

		<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>					
Industry group		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1		2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
1. Textile and tailoring	..	161.84	173.49	206.48	223.68	253.13	275.57
2. Shoes and leather products	..	102.74	110.11	131.07	141.96	160.67	174.88
3. Wood, glass and ceramics	..	262.48	281.28	334.85	362.72	410.50	446.79
4. Metal manufacturing and engineering	..	77.33	82.90	98.64	106.83	120.91	131.56
5. Chemicals and chemical products	..	0.90	0.94	1.10	1.20	1.41	1.51
6. Food, drinks and tobacco	..	63.98	68.57	81.57	88.31	99.92	108.71
7. Other industries	..	42.06	45.11	53.67	58.15	65.83	71.63
8. Net Product	..	711.33	762.40	907.38	982.85	1,112.37	1,210.65

**TABLE 23**  
**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM MANUFACTURING (UN-REGISTERED)**  
**(AT 1960-61 PRICES)**  
*(Rs. lakhs)*

Industry group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Textile and tailoring	117.09	119.54	122.04	124.60	127.20	129.89	132.57
2. Shoes and leather products	74.33	75.87	77.48	79.08	80.74	82.43	84.16
3. Wood, glass and ceramics	189.90	193.81	197.91	202.05	206.28	210.59	214.96
4. Metal manufacturing and engineering	55.95	57.12	58.30	59.51	60.76	62.01	63.30
5. Chemicals and chemical products	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.73
6. Food, drinks and tobacco	46.29	47.25	48.21	49.19	50.21	51.24	52.29
7. Other industries	30.43	31.08	31.72	32.39	33.08	33.76	34.47
8. Net product	514.64	525.32	536.31	547.49	558.98	570.63	582.48

TABLE 24  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM CONSTRUCTION  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
(Rs. lakhs)						
1. Central Government:						
1.1 Administration ..	6.17	11.09	10.43	24.24	47.50	63.20
1.2 Autonomous bodies ..	1.25	2.65	1.66	1.45	1.23	2.09
1.3 Departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	8.07	5.65	7.06	6.22	5.98	7.00
1.4 Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	0.08	—	—	0.02	0.78	1.43
2. State Government:						
2.1 Administration ..	489.60	540.58	536.48	548.26	599.90	721.44
2.2 Departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	29.76	46.93	43.59	23.26	25.45	34.94
2.3 Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	0.58	0.85	0.45	41.20	198.64	283.16
3. Local authorities ..	24.36	24.65	25.05	24.10	19.61	20.45
4. Other undertakings/projects ..	465.58	560.89	698.18	797.34	1,053.84	1,497.60
5. Corporate sector ..	0.92	0.79	1.12	2.73	2.83	0.67
6. Household sector ..	292.52	310.97	316.15	324.90	336.20	353.22
7. Gross State Domestic Product ..	1,318.89	1,505.05	1,640.17	1,793.72	2,291.96	2,985.20
8. Less: Depreciation ..	54.64	62.35	67.94	74.30	94.94	123.66
9. Net State Domestic Product ..	1,264.25	1,442.70	1,572.23	1,719.42	2,197.02	2,861.54

TABLE 25

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM CONSTRUCTION**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. Lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q.) 8
1. Central Government:							
1.1 Administration ..	4.46	7.64	6.16	13.50	23.87	29.79	32.14
1.2 Autonomous bodies ..	0.90	1.83	0.98	0.81	0.62	0.98	1.57
1.3 Departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	5.84	3.89	4.17	3.46	3.01	3.30	3.40
1.4 Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	0.06	—	—	0.01	0.39	0.67	0.33
2. State Government:							
2.1 Administration ..	354.22	372.48	317.09	305.40	301.46	340.04	290.96
2.2 Departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	21.53	32.34	25.76	12.96	12.79	16.47	15.04
2.3 Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings ..	0.42	0.59	0.27	22.95	99.82	133.47	130.46

3. Local authorities	..	17.62	16.98	14.81	13.43	9.85	9.64	9.80
4. Other undertakings/projects	..	336.84	386.47	412.66	444.15	529.57	705.88	882.46
5. Corporate sector	..	0.67	0.54	0.66	1.52	1.42	0.32	0.32
6. Household sector	..	211.64	214.27	186.86	180.98	168.94	166.49	166.49
7. Gross State Domestic product	..	954.20	1,037.03	969.42	999.17	1,151.74	1,407.05	1,532.97
8. Less: Depreciation	..	39.53	42.96	40.15	41.39	47.71	58.29	63.50
9. Net State Domestic product	..	914.67	994.07	929.27	957.78	1,104.03	1,348.76	1,469.47

TABLE 26

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER SUPPLY AND  
SANITARY SERVICES  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
1. Electricity	..	86.34	89.53	60.93	217.51	131.54	118.99
2. Gas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Water Supply and Sanitary services	..	61.00	64.64	60.91	64.08	70.61	70.61
4. Net Product	..	147.34	154.17	121.84	281.59	202.15	189.60

TABLE 27

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER  
SUPPLY AND SANITARY SERVICES  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)**

		(AT 1960-61 PRICES)								(Rs. Lakhs)	
Item		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	1973-74 (Q)			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1. Electricity	..	46.49	46.05	29.48	83.08	48.52	43.89	66.70			
2. Gas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3. Water Supply and Sanitary Services	..	30.36	31.51	33.39	31.60	30.23	30.23	30.23			
4. Net Product	..	76.85	77.56	62.87	114.68	78.75	74.12	96.93			

TABLE 28

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Item	(Rs. Lakhs)					
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Communications	..	147.81	178.18	185.15	301.01	264.27
2. Railways	..	43.00	55.00	57.00	64.00	69.00
3. Transport	..	237.64	247.60	224.86	289.03	354.90
4. Net Product	..	428.45	480.78	467.01	654.04	688.17



TABLE 29

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Item	(Rs. Lakhs)							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8	
1. Communications	..	109.60	115.71	111.47	161.98	141.08	140.08	
2. Railways	..	35.44	42.83	44.16	46.77	47.93	47.93	
3. Transport	..	118.29	120.72	123.28	125.94	128.75	134.80	
4. Net Product	..	263.33	279.26	278.91	334.69	317.76	322.81	

TABLE 30

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM TRADE, STORAGE,  
WAREHOUSING, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Item	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	
1. Trade	..	1,134.90	1,196.08	1,098.12	1,426.41	1,729.33	1,785.38
2. Storage and Warehousing	..	2.77	2.89	2.66	3.44	4.12	4.26
3. Hotels and Restaurants	..	121.75	133.99	128.45	174.24	220.56	237.75
4. Net Product	..	1,259.42	1,332.96	1,229.23	1,604.09	1,954.01	2,027.39

TABLE 31

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM TRADE, STORAGE  
WAREHOUSING, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(AT 1960-61 PRICES)								(Rs. lakhs)	
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		
	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8		
1									
1. Trade	..	564.91	583.17	602.04	621.53	641.68	662.48	684.03	
2. Storage and Warehousing	..	1.38	1.41	1.46	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.61	
3. Hotels and Restaurants	..	60.60	65.33	70.42	75.92	81.84	88.22	95.10	
4. Net Product	..	626.89	649.91	673.92	698.95	725.05	752.28	780.74	

TABLE 32

ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM BANKING AND INSURANCE  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	
1. Banking:							
1.1 Banks ..	33.46	36.42	40.55	64.88	84.21	93.90	
1.2 Banking Department of Reserve Bank of India ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.3 Post Office Savings Banks ..	5.04	5.64	7.25	9.19	10.60	10.60	
1.4 Non-Banking Financial Companies including Industrial Development and Financial Corporations ..	1.39	1.84	2.27	5.26	13.24	13.24	
1.5 Co-operative Credit Societies ..	26.09	41.40	48.09	56.00	63.00	63.00	
2. Insurance:							
2.1 Life ..	23.90	25.94	31.17	35.48	46.48	46.48	
2.2 Non-Life ..	5.39	6.49	4.79	5.10	5.86	5.86	
2.3 Postal life ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Net Product ..	95.27	117.73	134.12	175.91	223.39	233.08	

TABLE 33

ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM BANKING AND INSURANCE  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>							
1. Banking:							
1.1 Banks ..	31.78	35.35	39.27	46.21	47.18	47.12	52.58
1.2 Banking Department of Reserve Bank of India ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.3 Post Office Savings Banks ..	5.04	5.64	7.25	9.19	10.60	10.60	10.60
1.4 Non-Banking Financial Companies including Industrial Development and Financial Corporations ..	1.39	1.84	2.27	5.26	13.24	13.24	13.24
1.5 Co-operative Credit Societies ..	19.28	20.29	21.21	21.79	23.09	23.77	24.91
2. Insurance:							
2.1 Life ..	23.90	25.94	31.17	35.48	46.48	46.48	46.48
2.2 Non-life ..	5.39	6.49	4.79	5.10	5.86	5.86	5.86
2.3 Postal life ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Net Product ..	86.78	95.55	105.96	123.03	146.45	147.07	153.67

TABLE 34

ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM REAL ESTATE  
AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Urban:						
1.1 Gross rental	153.44	171.61	198.21	211.03	224.54	262.78
1.2 Less: Cost of repairs and maintenance	11.35	12.70	14.67	15.62	16.62	19.45
1.3 Gross Product	142.09	158.91	183.54	195.41	207.92	243.33
1.4 Less: Allowance for depreciation	37.94	42.43	49.01	52.17	55.51	64.97
1.5 Net Product	104.15	116.48	134.53	143.24	152.41	178.36
2. Rural:						
2.1 Gross rental	680.69	761.26	879.24	935.88	995.82	1,165.43
2.2 Less: Cost of repairs and maintenance	61.26	68.51	79.13	84.23	89.62	104.89
2.3 Gross Product	619.43	692.75	800.11	851.65	906.20	1,060.54

2.4	Less: Allowance for depreciation	247.77	277.10	320.04	340.66	362.48	424.22
2.5	Net Product	371.66	415.65	480.07	510.99	543.72	636.32
3.	Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Total Gross Product	761.52	851.66	983.65	1,047.06	1,114.12	1,303.87
5.	Total depreciation	285.71	319.53	369.05	392.83	417.99	489.19
6.	Net Product	475.81	532.13	614.60	654.23	696.13	814.68

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(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	1973-74 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Urban:</b>							
1.1 Gross rental	..	116.24	118.67	121.16	123.70	126.29	128.93
1.2 Less: Cost of repairs and maintenance	..	8.60	8.78	8.97	9.15	9.35	9.54
1.3 Gross Product	..	107.64	109.89	112.19	114.55	116.94	119.99
1.4 Less: Allowance for depreciation	..	28.74	29.34	29.95	30.58	31.22	31.88
1.5 Net Product	..	78.90	80.55	82.24	83.97	85.72	87.51
<b>2. Rural:</b>							
2.1 Gross rental	..	515.45	526.25	537.28	548.53	560.02	571.76
2.2 Less: Cost of repairs and maintenance	..	46.39	47.36	48.36	49.37	50.40	51.46



2.3	Gross Product	..	469.06	478.89	488.92	499.16	509.62	520.30	531.20
2.4	<i>Lss</i> : Allowance for depreciation	..	187.62	191.56	195.57	199.66	203.85	208.12	212.48
2.5	Net Product	..	281.44	287.33	293.35	299.50	305.77	312.18	318.72
3.	Real Estate	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Total Gross Product	..	576.70	588.78	601.11	613.71	626.56	639.69	653.09
5.	Total depreciation	..	216.36	220.90	225.52	230.24	235.07	240.00	245.02
6.	Net Product	..	360.34	367.88	375.59	383.47	391.49	399.69	408.07

TABLE 36  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)						
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7
1. Central Government	138.00	152.00	116.00	133.00	164.00	164.00
2. State Government	707.83	760.67	838.50	1,038.13	1,135.90	1,350.44
3. Municipal Committees and Cantonment Boards	20.71	22.60	25.67	30.46	30.28	33.12
4. Zila Parishads	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Panchayats	6.75	6.90	6.99	7.01	17.26	11.49
6. Market Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Net Product	873.29	942.17	987.16	1,208.60	1,347.44	1,559.05

TABLE 37  
ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)	1973-74 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Central Government	..	74.31	78.19	56.12	50.80	60.49	60.49
2. State Government	..	381.17	391.29	405.66	396.54	419.00	565.90
3. Municipal Committees and Cantonment Boards	..	11.15	11.63	12.42	11.63	11.17	12.22
4. Zila Parishads	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Panchayats	..	3.64	3.55	3.38	2.68	6.37	4.24
6. Market Committees	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Net Product	..	470.27	484.66	477.58	461.65	497.03	575.08
							646.81

**TABLE 38**  
**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM OTHER SERVICES**  
**(AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Item	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (P)	1971-72 (P)	1972-73 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Education Services	738.64	864.21	954.91	1,318.88	1,459.81	1,569.66
2. Medical and Health Services	165.44	177.19	196.44	210.61	229.42	246.01
3. Other Services	342.78	367.43	409.57	443.63	490.24	535.28
4. Net Product	1,246.86	1,408.83	1,560.92	1,973.12	2,179.47	2,350.95

TABLE 39

**ESTIMATES OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM OTHER SERVICES**  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

(Rs. lakhs)							
Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	(P) 5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(Q) 8
1. Education Services	..	415.88	443.71	471.47	499.29	527.05	554.87
2. Medical and Health Services	..	151.01	159.23	167.46	175.68	183.90	192.14
3. Other Services	..	312.90	330.18	349.17	370.07	392.98	418.06
4. Net Product	..	879.79	933.12	988.10	1,045.04	1,103.93	1,165.07
							1,228.51

TABLE 40

PER CAPITA INCOME OF ALL-INDIA, CERTAIN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES  
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

State/Union Territory 1	(Rupees)					
	1967-68 2	1968-69 3	1969-70 4	1970-71 5	1971-72 6	1972-73 7
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	500	495*	521*	569*	602*
2. Assam	..	..	514	491	523	572*
3. Bihar	..	391	376	403	426	440*
4. Gujarat	..	653	606*	700*	809**	856**
5. Haryana	..	713	635	811	844	915
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	532	576	586	639*	678*
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	449	446	497	524*	573*
8. Karnataka	..	451	483*	495*	530*	540*
9. Kerala	..	497*	515*	555*	600*	589*
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	461*	425*	469*	490*	528*
11. Maharashtra	..	676	700*	752*	772*	810*
						825**

12. Mainpur	..	418	486	423	397	441*	510*
13. Orissa	..	344	464	491	496	511	..
14. Punjab	..	818	881	945	995	1,054	1,105
15. Rajasthan	..	492	426	500	603	570**	606**
16. Tamil Nadu	..	485	494	540	622	688	746
17. Uttar Pradesh	..	506	476	521	520	591	652
18. West Bengal	..	502	494*	522*	549*	585*	574**
19. Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	916	993	1,048
20. Delhi	..	1,168	1,269	1,384	1,487	1,569	1,661
All-India	..	557	557	604	640*	661*	698*

\*Provisional

\*\*Quick/Preliminary

..Not available

TABLE 41  
PER CAPITA INCOME OF ALL-INDIA, CERTAIN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES  
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

State/Union Territory		Base	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	1960-61	295	276*	283*	302*	302*	280*
2. Assam	..	1948-49	..	272	271	267	269	274*
3. Bihar	..	1960-61	202	205	206	222	..	..
		1970-71	..	..	..	426	432	..
4. Gujarat	..	1960-61	401	364	392*	427**	427**	339**
5. Haryana	..	1960-61	399	354	429	445	441	435*
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	1960-61	314	331	331	338*	339*	332*
7. Jammu and Kashmir	..	1960-61	277	279	290*	291*	293*	295*
8. Karnataka	..	1956-57	273	283*	289*	306*	301**	294**
9. Kerala	..	1960-61	320*	322*	333*	339*	339*	346*
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	1960-61	265*	242*	249*	260*	265*	248*
11. Maharashtra	..	1960-61	408	423*	425*	416*	418*	399**
12. Manipur	..	1960-61	187	204	196	173	179*	163*
13. Orissa	..	1960-61	245	262	261	265	245	253
14. Punjab	..	1960-61	443	450	470	472	481	476



15. Rajasthan	..	1954-55	266	247	268	302	285**	281**
16. Tamil Nadu	..	1960-61	332	331	339	361	374	377
17. Uttar Pradesh	..	1960-61	255	257	268	275	264	270
18. West Bengal	..	1970-71	337*	338*	344*	339*	350*	343**
19. Goa, Daman and Diu	..	1970-71	..	..	..	916	1,006	992
20. Delhi	..	1960-61	803	810	820	837	842	842
All India	..	1960-61	328	332	343	352*	348*	337*

\*—Provisional

\*\*—Quick/Preliminary

..—Not available

TABLE 42  
COMPARISON OF MOVEMENT OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST  
(AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES)

Item	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	2	3	4	5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(P) 8	(Q) 9
1. Net national product								
(Rs. crores):								
1.1 At current prices ..	13,267	28,166	28,859	31,968	34,627	36,599	39,592	49,290
1.2 At 1960-61 prices ..	13,267	16,616	17,180	18,152	19,035	19,299	19,130	19,724
2. Per capita net product								
(Rupees):								
2.1 At current prices ..	305.7	556.6	557.1	604.3	640.1	660.6	698.3	849.8
2.2 At 1960-61 prices ..	305.7	328.4	331.7	343.1	351.8	348.4	337.4	340.1
3. Index numbers of net national product with 1960-61 as base:								
3.1 At current prices ..	100.0	212.3	217.5	241.0	261.0	275.9	298.4	371.5
3.2 At 1960-61 prices ..	100.0	125.2	129.5	136.8	143.5	145.5	144.2	148.7
4. Index numbers of per capita net product with 1960-61 as base:								
4.1 At current prices ..	100.0	182.1	182.2	197.7	209.4	216.1	228.4	278.0
4.2 At 1960-61 prices ..	100.0	107.4	108.5	112.2	115.1	114.0	110.4	111.3

ASI Annual Survey of Industries.  
CPWD Central Public Works Department.  
CSO Central Statistical Organisation.  
DCU Departmental Commercial Undertakings.  
DMI Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.  
DES Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.  
DESag Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food, Agriculture  
Community Development and Co-operation.  
DLR Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.  
EA Economic Adviser to the Government of India.  
IARS Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.  
NDCU Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings.  
NSS National Sample Survey.  
RBI Reserve Bank of India.  
SDP State Domestic Product.  
WGSJ Working Group on State Income.

**P0 SHTS—1586-DES/75-24-12-75—1,000.**



